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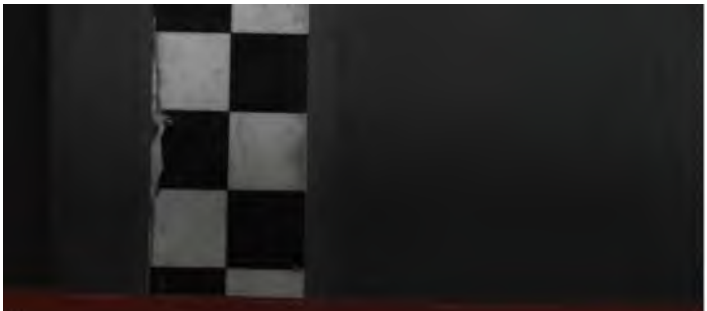

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THE LIBRARIAN.

By JAMES SAVAGE,

OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

VOL. I.

Quisquis hujusmodi operis sategerit, ei non tantum multum tædii & laboris devorandum, sed minime vulgaris conferenda in evolvendis Libris exercitatio. Frustra id aggrediuntur qui titulo tenus duntaxat sapiunt.—*Maittaire.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR WILLIAM SAVAGE,
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1808.

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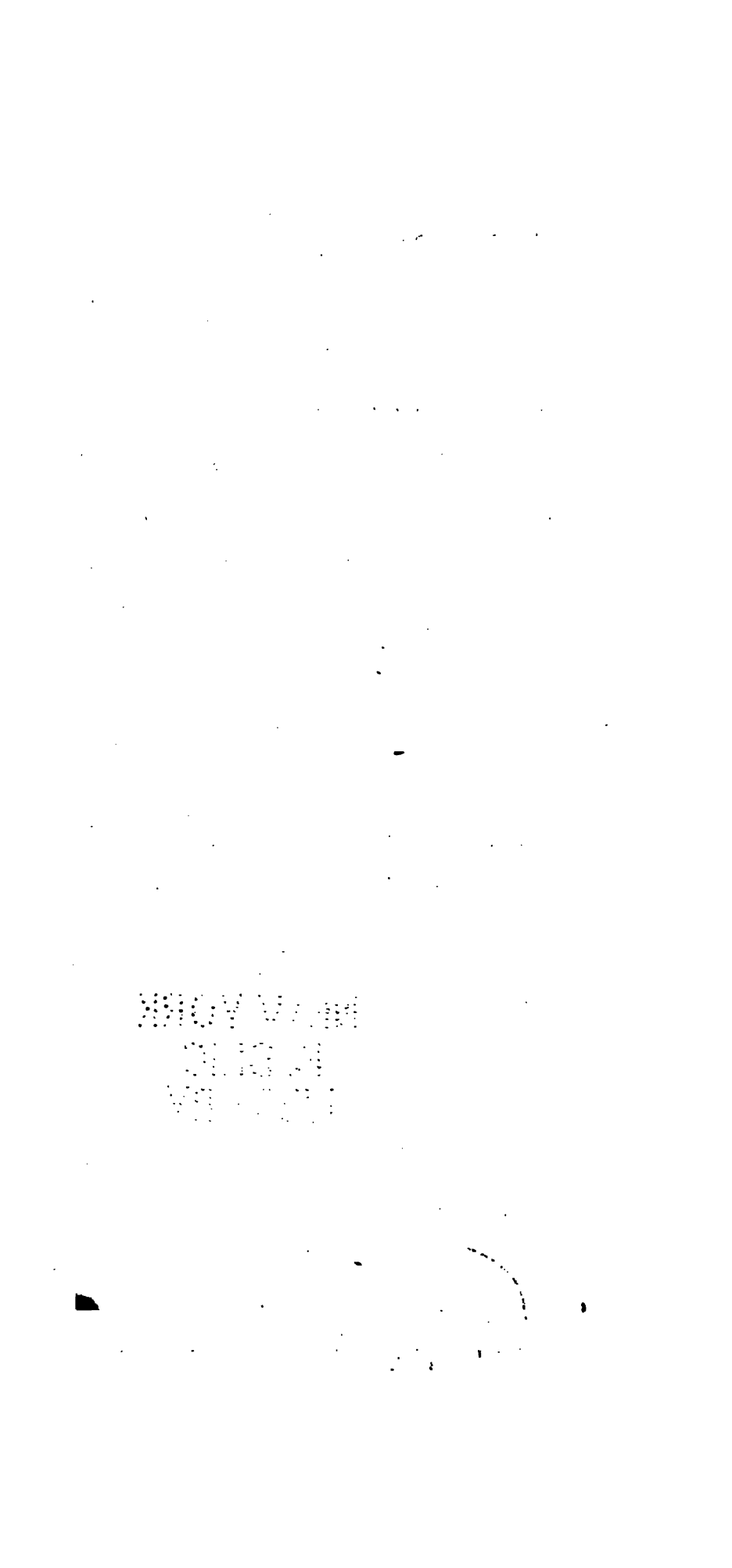

PREFACE.

On the completion of the first volume of "The Librarian," the Editor begs leave to express his grateful thanks for the unsolicited patronage with which he has been honoured, and which he will make it his unremitting endeavour to deserve, by an industrious application to the objects he has undertaken to elucidate in this publication.

On taking a retrospect of the contents of the present volume, he cannot help calling the attention of his readers to the importance of the matter contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom; that Report, and the returns made in answer to the inquiries of the Committee, embrace the most copious information relative to public papers of all descriptions, which has ever been laid before the public; and the extracts which the Editor has made from this Report, containing an Account of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum; of the Manuscript Libraries of the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, Heralds' College, Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, will, he trusts, be found to contain information of the most interesting nature, to every person who may direct his pur-

suits to the study of the history and antiquities of these kingdoms.

In the Analysis of Books, which will be found in this volume, it will immediately be discerned, that he has embraced a two-fold object, viz. the first to give a detailed account of the Contents of each Book, so that the reader may be enabled to know what are the Subjects actually treated of by the author: and the second, to give an accurate List of the Plates in each volume; so that in the case of a book of great price, as for instance, Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, the purchaser may be able to know with certainty when it is perfect; and he confidently trusts, that this department of his work will be found to be of great service.

It is his intention to give occasionally a Catalogue of the Works of celebrated Authors, in a similar manner with that of the Works of Lord Hailes, which he inserted in the second number of this volume, and also Catalogues of Books, both printed and manuscript, arranged under the heads of their respective authors, and of the Place or Matter of which they treat; so that "The Librarian" will be continually approximating towards a complete Body of English Bibliography.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 1.—1st July, 1808.

BRITANNIA ROMANA, or the Roman Antiquities of Britain: in three Books. The first contains the History of all the Roman Transactions in Britain, with an account of their legionary and auxiliary forces employed here, and a determination of the stations *per Lineam Valli*; also a large description of the Roman walls, with maps of the same laid down from a geometrical survey. The second Book contains a compleat collection of the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures which have hitherto been discovered in Britain, with the letters engraved in their proper shape and proportionate size, and the reading placed under each; as also an historical account of them with explanatory and critical observations. The third contains the Roman Geography of Britain in which are given the originals of Ptolemy, Antonini Itinerarium, the Notitia, the anonymous Ravennas, and Peutinger's Table, so far as they relate to this Island, with particular Essays on each of these ancient Authors, and the several places in Britain mentioned by them. To which are added, a Chronological Table and Indexes to the Inscriptions and Sculptures, after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius. Also Geographical Indexes both of the Latin and English Names of the Roman Places in Britain, and a general Index to the Work. The whole illustrated with above a hundred Copper Plates. By JOHN HORSLEY,* M. A. and F. R. S.

London: Printed for John Osborn and Thomas Longman, at the Ship in Paternoster Row, 1732.

* The Author of this book was a native of Northumberland, and received his early education at the Grammar School of Newcastle upon

This Volume is in Folio, and its contents are as follow.

Half Title.

Title.

Dedication. To Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. 3 pages.

Preface, xxxii pages.

Britannia Romana, page 1 to 520.

A Chronological Table of Occurrences relating to the Roman Affairs in Britain, 10 pages.

Index of the Inscriptions and Sculptures, after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius, 14 pages.

An Index of the Roman Names of People and Places in Britain, 5 pages.

An Index of the Modern Names of Roman Places in Britain, 3 pages.

A General Index, 8 pages.

This Work, as is expressed in the Title, is divided into three Books, and each Book is subdivided into Chapters.

BOOK I.

The first Book is divided into ten Chapters, and contains an Historical account of the Roman affairs in Britain from the first descent of Julius Cæsar, till the Romans abandoned the Island. The Author says in the Preface, that this is the first History we have of Britain which can be

Tyne. He studied for some time in one of the Scottish Universities, where he took a degree, and then settled at Morpeth, as Pastor of a Congregation of Dissenters. He died in December, 1731, aged 46. He distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Antiquities of his Country, of which he gave some specimens in Letters addressed to Roger Gale, Esq. dated in 1729. His great Work, of which an Analysis is here given, did not appear till after his death. It has obtained great applause from the learned, and remains an honourable memorial of its Author. Mr. Horsley was likewise well versed in Mathematical Studies, and gave Lectures in the several branches of Natural Philosophy, with great approbation, both at Newcastle and Morpeth.

relied on, and that he may venture to call it the original and foundation of the true history of our Island.

The first Chapter treats of the Historical period from Julius Cæsar's first descent into Britain to the reign of Claudius, and contains an account of the two Expeditions of Cæsar against Britain: with an account of his Battles and Conquests here. An inquiry into the time of these two descents, the place from whence he sailed, where he landed, and his marches up the Country.—Some account of the Ancient Geography of Britain.—The Roman affairs in Britain from Cæsar's last Expedition to the Reign of Claudius.

The second Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the Reign of Claudius to that of Vespasian, in which is contained an account of the Invasion of Britain under Claudius, with the Conquests of the Romans here during that reign. The Roman affairs here from the time of Veranius's Government under Nero to the end of this period.—The Marches of the Romans and the limits of their Conquests.—The Geography or Situation of the several People mentioned and the Chronology of this Period.

The third Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the reign of Vespasian to the reign of Hadrian, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain, during this period.—The Conquests of the Romans in this Island.—The Campaigns of Agricola.—His March in the sixth year of his Government, through Perthshire and Fifeshire, and in his seventh to the Grampian Mountains.—The Geography, particularly of Scotland, and the Chronology of this period.

The fourth Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the Reign of Hadrian to the death of Severus, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain, during this period, with the Chrono-

logy and Geography.—Hadrian arrives in Britain, and constructs a wall across the Northern part of the Island.—Wall of Antoninus in Scotland.—Severus's Wall.

The fifth Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the reign of Caracalla, to the reign of Valentinian the third, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain from the death of Severus, till they abandoned the Island about the middle of the fifth Century.

The sixth Chapter contains an account of the Roman Legions and Auxiliaries in Britain.—The 7th and 10th Legions were brought over by Cæsar in his first Expedition, but returned back with him to Gaul, after stopping about three weeks here.—Five Legions were in his second Expedition which returned the same year.—Four Legions were sent into Britain by Claudius, viz. the second, called *Augusta*; the ninth; the fourteenth; and the twentieth, usually called *Valens Victrix*. The *Legio Secunda Augusta* seems to have continued here to the last, and to have been the only one that was kept here during the whole time. The ninth Legion appears to have dwindled away entirely, or else the small remains of it were incorporated with the sixth Legion, afterwards sent over by Hadrian. The fourteenth Legion was first sent for out of Britain by Nero, then ordered back by Vitellius, and lastly recalled in the time of Vespasian.—Account of the different Quarters of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*. The same of the *Legio Sexta Victrix*, which was sent into Britain from Germany by Hadrian. The same of the *Legio Nona*.—The foot Soldiers of this Legion entirely cut to pieces by the forces of Queen Boadicea.—Account of the *Legio Decima Quarta*. Of the *Legio Vicesima*, called *Valens Victrix*.

From these accounts it appears, that, from the time of the first Invasion under the Emperor Claudius, till the 14th Legion was first recalled under Nero, and then again finally

under Vespasian, a period of about 24 or 25 years, there were four Legions in Britain; from the first year of Vespasian to Hadrian's reign there were but three Legions here, and one of them, the ninth, very much weakened. From Hadrian's time, in whose reign a new Legion came over, the sixth, to the lowest Empire, there still seems to have been but three, the ninth being either wholly broken, or the remains of it joined to that which Hadrian brought over.

This Chapter afterwards gives an account of thirty-one *Cohorts*, or the auxiliary forces of the Roman Legions, with the names of each.—Of the Alæ, or auxiliary Horse, and their names.—Of the Cohortes Equitum.—Of the *Vexillarii* of the Roman Legions.

The seventh Chapter gives an account of the Roman Prætenturæ in the North of England, and particularly of the Stations of the Roman Valli.

In this Chapter the Author states, that "it is evident there have been three different Prætenturæ erected here at different times, and by different persons; the first was a series of stations or Forts, placed quite across the Country, which he apprehends was done chiefly by Julius Agricola, and is the most ancient of the three. Next to this was erected Hadrian's Vallum and its Appurtenances. The last and strongest fence of all was built by Severus, which is the stone wall that lies north from the other."

Mr. Horsley then proceeds to compare the yet visible stations, upon the Wall, with the series given in the *Notitia*, of which the following are the Roman and Modern Names; Segedunum, near Cousins's House; Pons Ælii, Newcastle; Condercum, Benwell Hill; Vindobala, Rutchester; Hunnum, Halton Chesters; Cilurnum, Walwick Chesters; Procolitia, Carrawbrugh; Borcovicus, Housesteeds; Vindolana, Little Chesters; Æsica, Great Chesters; Magna, Carrvoran; Amboglanna, Burdoswald; Petriana, Cam-

beckfort or Castle Steeds; Aballaba, Watchcross; Congavata, Stanwicks; Axelodunum, Brough on the Sands; Gabrosentum, Drumbrugh; and Tunnocelum, Boulness.

The eighth Chapter is an account of the ancient state of Hadrian's Vallum and the Wall of Severus. General view of the Inscriptions discovered upon the Wall or near it.

The ninth Chapter treats of the present state of Hadrian's Vallum, and the Wall of Severus.

The tenth Chapter, which concludes the first Book, contains an account of the ancient and present state of the Roman Wall in Scotland, and the Forts upon it.

BOOK II.

In the second Book, which is divided into three Chapters, is given an account of all the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Britain, which are engraved on 78 Plates. The whole number of Originals cut upon the Plates amounts to 340, above 140 of which were never before published. The greatest care was taken to have the draughts exactly done, and therefore the author diligently revised and compared every Copy with its original, and often repeated the comparison when any doubt or difficulty seemed to remain.

The first Chapter of this Book gives an account, 1. of the places where, and persons by whom, Inscriptions were erected in Britain. The principal places are Monmouthshire, the Northern Counties of England, and near the Wall in Scotland. 2. Of the places in which most of them are now to be met with. 3. Upon what occasions and to whom they were usually erected. 4. Of the times in which they were erected, with the number belonging to each Emperor's reign. 5. How to know the date of Inscrip-

tions, or the time when they were erected; with a Table of the different shape of the Letters and Stops, and another of the Ligatures. 6. A draught of the Sacrificing Instruments and Vessels usually cut upon Roman Altars, with an account of their use.

In the second Chapter is contained a collection of all the original Inscriptions and Sculptures hitherto discovered and yet remaining in Britain.

The third Chapter contains Observations on the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures in the preceding collection; together with Copies of such other Inscriptions found in Britain, as are not now extant.

These observations are arranged in the following Geographical Order; 1. The Inscriptions found on the Roman Wall in Scotland, which expressly mention the Emperor by whose order and under whose reign the Wall was built, and the quantity built at such a part by each Legion. 2. Those found in Northumberland. 3. In Cumberland. 4. In Durham. 5. In Westmoreland. 6. In Yorkshire. 7. In Cheshire. 8. In Derbyshire. 9. In Lincolnshire. 10. In Monmouthshire. 11. In Gloucestershire. 12. In Somersetshire. 13. Description of a Cup found at Rudge, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in the possession of Lord Hertford. 14. Sepulchral Stone found in Essex. 15. Sculpture and Inscription found at Ludgate in London. 16. Inscription found in Hampshire. 17. At Chichester in Sussex. An account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester, by Roger Gale, Esq. 18. Account of two more Inscriptions found in Scotland.

The second Book concludes with a Letter from Professor Ward, of Gresham College to the Author, containing observations on the Statue of Janus found between Lambeth and Southwark, and then in Dr. Woodward's Collection; and on some of the Inscriptions found in Northumberland,

Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and Scotland.

BOOK III.

The third Book is divided into five Chapters, preceded by an Introduction, and contains an account of the Roman Geography of Britain.

The first Chapter is an Essay on Ptolemy's Geography, so far as it relates to Britain. It contains, 1. Some account of the Author, and his Work, which though very incorrect is yet of great service. The order in which Ptolemy disposes his Towns, Rivers, and other places, especially those on the Coast, almost equals for usefulness the distances in the Itinerary, and the order in the Notitia. 2. The Greek Text with an English Translation adjoined to it, the Greek being taken from the Edition of Peter Bertius. 3. Remarks on some of Ptolemy's Mistakes. This Geographer made all England decline from the true position as to the length of it, the Northern part inclining more to the East, and the places there having a few degrees of Longitude more than they ought. As for Scotland he has quite altered the position of it, by making its length to lie almost directly East and West, when in reality it lies almost directly North and South. 4. A method to find out the places designed by the names of Ptolemy; 5. and an Alphabetical List of all the places in Britain mentioned by him. Under this head the Author has added in a few words the opinions of others about them, and what occurred to himself.

The second Chapter is an Essay on Antonine's Itinerary, so far as it relates to Britain, and contains, 1. Some account of the Author and his Work.—Mr. Horsley inclined to believe that the Author was Caracalla, son of the Em-

peror Severus; but Dr. Gale suspected that it had not been composed by one hand, and not by any one of the Antonines. The work is allowed to be ancient and genuine, and we owe more discoveries of the Names of Roman Places in Britain to it than to all other Authors put together. 2. The Latin Text of the Itinerary, copied from the Edition published by Dr. Gale. 3. The length and proportion of the Roman miles in the Itinerary. 4. Remarks on the number of miles as there expressed. 5. An account of the grand Roman Military Ways in Britain, viz. Watling Street, Hermin Street, the Fosse, and Icknild Street. 6. Of the Stations and the evidences of them. 7. Of the general order of the Itinerary. 8. Of the several Itinera. Under this head each Iter is given separately, which is followed by an investigation of the locality of each Station.

The third Chapter is an Essay on the Notitia, so far as it relates to Britain, and contains, 1. Some general account of the Work. The Title of the Notitia, as it is published by Pancirollus, runs thus: "Notitia utraque dignitatum cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honoriique tempora." Agreeably to this Title, the Book itself is a sort of List of the Military and Civil Officers and Magistrates, both in the Eastern and Western Empires.—It is uncertain by whom it was composed, and at what time, though from circumstances it appears to have been written after the year 425 and before that of 453. 2. A Transcript of such Sections or Chapters as relate to Britain, from the original Latin, with an English Version. The Latin is taken from Labbe's edition, whose Text, as well as Sections or Chapters, Mr. Horsley has constantly followed, except in a few instances, which he has noted in the Margin. 3. A short Account of the several Roman Provinces into which Britain was divided according to the Notitia, from which it appears that there were two consular pro-

vinces. Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia, and three presidial, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavia Cæsariensis. The Emperor Theodosius gave the name Valentia to a part of this Island, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian; he assigned it that name after he had repaired the prætentura, and the forts near that boundary, and gave it to a province which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but was now recovered by him; but the boundaries and extent of all those provinces are now wholly unknown, *and whatever is given in Modern Books as having relation to their limits, is entirely founded on Conjecture.* 4. A particular Inquiry into the several Roman Stations in Britain that are mentioned in this Work.

The fourth Chapter is an Essay on the Chorography of Britain, by the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna.

This Chapter contains, 1. Some Account of the Author and his Work, from which it appears that both the Author and the time in which it was composed are very doubtful. 2. The Latin Text of this writer, taken from Dr. Gale's Edition. 3. Remarks upon many of the places mentioned by him, and more particularly of such as seem to be the same with the Stations *per Lineam Valli* in the Notitia.

The fifth Chapter is an Essay written by Professor Ward, on Peutinger's Table, so far as it relates to Britain. It contains, 1. A brief account of the Antiquity of Itineraries, from which it appears that the custom of writing Itineraries is very ancient. Moses has recorded the Journies and Mansions of the Israelites in their passage from Egypt into Canaan, and Herodotus in describing the high road from Sardis in Lydia, to Susa, the royal City of the Persians, has given the number of mansions upon it, and their distances. The road contained 13,500 furlongs, and the mansions were in all 111, which whole space divided by the number of mansions gives nearly fifteen miles and a quarter for

the mean distance between mansion and mansion. 2. An inquiry into the Age of Peutinger's Table. This Table received its name from Conrad Peutinger, in whose library it was found after his death, and it was afterwards printed in the year 1598. It is supposed to have been made about the time of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, and therefore has been called by some *Tabula Theodosiana*. 3. The nature and use of that Table. 4. A more particular Account of that part of it, which relates to Britain.

This Chapter finishes the account of the Roman Antiquities in Britain. A Chronological Table of Occurrences relating to the Roman Affairs in this Island then follows, beginning with the first Expedition of Cæsar to Britain, and ending with the Romans abandoning it to the Inhabitants. An Index of the Inscriptions and Sculptures, after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius, divided into 20 Chapters, is then given, the heads of which are as follow.

Chapter 1. Names and Attributes of Deities.
2. Temples, Altars, Statues, and other consecrated things.
3. Priests and their Attendants.
4. Magistrates and other Civil Officers.
5. Military Affairs.
6. Trades and Corporations.
7. Names of Countries, People, Towns.
8. Buildings, Civil and Military.
9. Roman Tribes.
10. Epithets and Titles of Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars.
11. Names appellative of Affection and Kindred.
12. Vows and Titles of Dedication.
13. Rites of Sepulture.
14. Memorable Things.
15. Things remarkable as to Grammar.

Chapter 16. Single Letters and Abbreviations, with their Readings.

17. Names of Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars, according to their Succession.

18. Consuls, in Order of Time.

19. Proper Names of Men and Women.

20. Sculptures.

An Index of the Roman Names of People and Places in Britain; another of the modern Names of Roman Places in Britain, and a General Index conclude the Work.

List of the Maps and Plates in Horsley's Britannia Romana.

Head Piece to the Dedication, engraved by Gerard Vander Gucht.

Map of Britannia Romana, collected from Ptolemy, Antonine's Itinerary, the Notitia, and Inscriptions. Facing page 2.

On one side is engraved a Table of the Names of Places in the Map; and on the opposite Side the Names of the British People mentioned by Ptolemy.

Ichnography of two Roman Encampments at Innerpeffery and Ardoch, in Scotland. Facing page 44.

Ichnography of the five Secondary Stations *per Lineam Valli*, viz. Glannibanta near Lanchester; Alione, now Whitley Castle; Bremetenracum, now Old Penrith; Olenacum, now Old Carlisle; and Virosidum, near Elenborough. Facing p. 113.

Ten Plates of Maps of the Roman Walls of Hadrian and Severus, with the Stations, and one of the Profiles of the Walls. Facing p. 158.

No. 1. A general Map of the Roman Walls in the North of England, and so much of the adjacent Coun-

try, as includes the secondary Stations *per Lineam Valli.*

No. 2. A Map of the Roman Walls in the North of England, from Segedunum (Cousins's House) to Condercum (Benwell-hill). This Map has upon it the Ground Plan of the Station Condercum.

No. 3. Map continued from Condercum to Vindobala (Rutchester). Ground Plan of Vindobala.

No. 4. Map continued from Vindobala to Hunnum (Halton Chesters). Ground Plan of Hunnum.

No. 5. Map continued from Hunnum to Cilurnum (Walwick Chesters). Ground Plan of Cilurnum.

No. 6. Map continued from Cilurnum to Procolitia (Carrawbrugh), and from thence to Borcovicus, (House-steeds). Ground Plans of Procolitia and Borcovicus.

No. 7. Map continued from Borcovicus to Æsica (Great Chesters), and from thence to Magna (Carrvoran), with a Branch from Borcovicus to Vindolana (Little Chesters). Ground Plans of Vindolana, Æsica, and Magna.

No. 8. Map continued from Magnato Amboglanna (Burdoswald), and from thence to Petriana (Castle steeds, or Cambeck-fort). Ground Plans of Amboglanna and Petriana.

No. 9. Map continued from Petriana to Aballaba (Watch Cross), and from thence to Congavata (Stanwicks).

No. 10. Map concluded—From Congavata to Axelodunum (Brough); thence to Gabrosentum, (Drumbrugh), and Tunnocelum (Boulness).

No. 11. Draught of a Part of the Walls from one Castellum to another, between Towertay and Carrawbrugh. Profile of the Roman Walls in Northumberland, about half a Mile west from Car-

rawbrugh. The Profile of the Walls about a Mile West from Carrawbrugh, where Severus's Military Wall is separated from Hadrian's North Agger.

Five Maps of Antoninus Pius's Wall in Scotland. Facing p. 176.

No. 1. General Map of Antoninus Pius's Wall in Scotland.

No. 2. Map of the Roman Wall in Scotland, from the West end to Bemulie. Ground Plans of Duntocher Fort; Castle-hill Fort; and New Kirkpatrick Fort.

No. 3. Map continued from Bemulie to Crowy-hill. Ground Plans of Auchindavy Fort; Peel of Kirkintilloch; Bemulie Fort; and Barhill Fort.

No. 4. Map continued from Crowyhill to Falkirk. Ground Plans of Rough Castle Fort; Westerwood Fort; and Castle Cary Fort.

No. 5. Map concluded—From Falkirk to the East End.

Two Plates in Explanation of the Inscriptions. Facing p. 189.

No. 1. A Table of the different Shapes of the Letters and Points in the Inscriptions.

No. 2. A Table of the principal Ligatures and Complications of Letters, which occur in the Inscriptions.

Sacrificing Instruments and Vessels cut upon Roman Altars. Facing p. 191.

Seventy-eight Plates of Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Britain and Scotland. Facing p. 192.

Note—These Plates are numbered from 1 to 76. There are three Plates of No. 7; viz. No. 7; No. 7 α; No. 7 β.

1. Plates No. 1 to 7 β—Engraved Title, and 36 Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Scotland.
2. Plates No. 8 to 37—Inscriptions, &c. found in Northumberland.
3. Plates 38 to 53—Inscriptions, &c. found in Cumberland.
4. Plates No. 54 to 58—Inscriptions, &c. found in the County of Durham.
5. Plates 59 and 60—Inscriptions, &c. found in Westmoreland.
6. Plate 61—Inscriptions found in Lancashire.
7. Plates 62 to 65—Inscriptions, &c. found in Yorkshire.
8. Plates 66 and 67—Inscriptions, &c. found in Cheshire.
9. Plate 68—Inscription found in Lincolnshire.
10. Plate 69—Inscriptions found in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.
11. Plates 70 to 73—Inscriptions, &c. found in Somersetshire.
12. Plate 74—Representation of the Cup found at Rudge in Wiltshire, and in the Possession of the Earl of Hertford, engraved by J. Mynde.*
13. Plate 75—Inscriptions, &c. found in Middlesex, Essex, and Hampshire.
14. Plate 76—Inscriptions, &c. found in Sussex and Ox-

* This Engraver resided chiefly in London, and worked considerably for the Booksellers. His Prints have not much merit to recommend them. Some Anatomical figures by him may be reckoned among the best. Of several Portraits Engraved by this Artist, Roger, Earl of Orrery, and William Harris, Doctor in Divinity, rank as the principal. He was the Engraver of the Plates which illustrate this Volume.

fordshire; and the Figure of a Head of Janus, found in Kent.

Map of Britain, according to Ptolemy, taken from Mercator. Facing p. 356.

A corrected Map of Britain, according to Ptolemy; or, Ptolemy's Britain rectified. Ibid.

Map of Britannia Romana, according to Antonine's Itinerary. Facing p. 380.

Map of Britannia Romana, according to the Notitia. Facing p. 472.

Tabulæ Itinerariæ Antiquæ Segmentum Primum. P. 505.

[*This Analysis was made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution.*]

In the Copy belonging to the Library of the Royal Institution, is the following note in manuscript.*

"Addenda to the Inscriptions found at Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

M. PETRONIVS.	C. MANNIVS	D.M.	D.M.
L. F. MEN.	C. F. POL. SECV	PLACIDA.	S.AN.XV.
VIC. ANN.	NDVS. POLLENT.	AN. LV.	CVR. AG.
XXX VIII.	MIL. LEG. XX.	CVR. AG.	PATRE.
MIL. LEG.	ANORV. LII.	CON. I.A.	
XIIII GEM.	STIP. XXXI.	XXX.	
MILITAVIT	BEN. LEG. P. R.		
ANN. XVIII.	H. S. E.		
SIGN. F. VII.			
H. S. E.			

The Number of Legions in Inscriptions, goes as far as XL. *Claud. Leg.* were II. IX. XIV. XX.—These were the

* This Copy formerly belonged to Philip Morant, Esq. Author of the History of Essex, and on his death became the property of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. A. S. who married his Daughter.

Legions sent over into Britain by Claudius. Of these, the IX was with Cæsar in Gaul; the XIV probably a Regiment by Cæsar, during his war in Gaul. Hadrian afterwards sent the VI Legion here, which was also one of Cæsar's Gallic Legions. The II must be a very old Cohort, as early as the beginning of the Commonwealth.

Salmasius (Not. ad Ang. Scr. p. 593.) is of opinion, that the Legions had always fixed stations; which is very trifling. At different times, like our troops now-a-days, they necessarily had different Stations."

PUBLIC RECORDS.

The House of Commons, on the 18th of February, 1800, appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of the Public Records of this kingdom, and of such other public Instruments, Rolls, Books, and Papers, as they should think proper; and report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they should judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same. The House of Lords joined in this appointment, and on the 11th of July following, the Committee made a Report of their proceedings; and on the eleventh of the same month, the House of Commons agreed to present an address to his Majesty, in which they humbly represented, that the same motives which encouraged their predecessors, to entreat his Majesty's directions for printing the ancient Records of Domesday and the Rolls of Parliament, had induced them to submit to his Majesty's wisdom, their desire of extending the same measure to the ancient and valuable monuments of our History, Laws, and Government; whereupon his Majesty was graciously pleased to acquaint the House, that he would give such directions as were desired by the said address.

First Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom, and of such other public Instruments, Rolls, Books, and Papers, as they shall think proper, together with what they shall judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same.

[*Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, March* 13, 1801.]

In entering upon this important inquiry, the Committee have thought proper to begin with an examination of such measures as have been taken under the authority of the Crown and Parliament, in former times, for preserving and arranging the public records of the realm; conceiving, that such an examination might best serve to explain the present state of the several establishments and repositories provided for this purpose, and furnish the most useful lights for directing the course of their proceedings.

In the first place, the Committee propose to state, what they find to have been done upon this subject in former times: in the next place, to relate what has been their own course of proceeding in the prosecution of the present inquiry; and finally, to submit to the judgment of the House, those measures which, in their opinion, it may be advisable to adopt hereafter, for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the contents of these several repositories. Each of these points they shall endeavour to state, with as much correctness as their nature and importance require; and, at the same time, with as much brevity as may be consistent with so great an extent and variety of considerations, comprehending all the recorded memorials of our history, laws, and government, from the period of the Conquest of England by the Normans, to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

I. MEASURES OF FORMER TIMES.

The greatest part of the public records, beginning with the books of Domesday, has been preserved to us for more than 700 years; although many have undoubtedly been lost or destroyed, and particularly during the reigns of King Stephen, King John, and Henry III. and the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster; and it is also probable, that during those times of turbulence, the persons whose duty it was to have recorded public transactions, may have neglected so to do.

The attention of Parliament appears to have been directed very early to this object. In some of the very first petitions upon the Rolls of Parliament, the public records are considered to be the people's evidences, and it is ordained, that they shall be accessible to all the king's subjects. In subsequent ages, sometimes the sovereigns alone, and sometimes the king and parliament conjointly, interposed to make special provisions and regulations for their due preservation and arrangement. In the reign of Elizabeth, an inquiry was instituted concerning the Records of Parliament, and of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. James I. projected a State Paper office, and an office of General Remembrance, for all matters of record; and a commission was issued by Charles the First, for searching after all records belonging to the Crown. Statutes also were enacted to protect them from falsification, erasure, and embezzlement.

Unfortunately, however, almost all the provisions established by the vigilance of preceding reigns, were broken down by the civil wars of the century before the last, and although some useful steps were taken in the reign of Charles the Second, by founding the present office for state papers, and reforming the treasuries of the common law courts, yet no effectual measures were adopted to retrieve

the general mischiefs, produced by those times of confusion until the reign of Queen Anne.

At that æra, under the sanction of Royal Authority, and by the advice of Lord Halifax and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, the design was formed and executed of publishing that magnificent compilation of State Papers and Records, which the public now possess under the name of Rymer's Fœdera; and as that great National Work chiefly related to the Foreign Transactions of this Country, the House of Lords afterwards, at the Instance of Lord Halifax and Lord Somers, set on foot an inquiry into the state of our Domestic Records; as connected with its internal Laws and Government. That inquiry was prosecuted without intermission, and with many salutary consequences, through the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First, down to the commencement of the Reign of his late Majesty.

By an event which took place in 1731, namely, the Fire which happened at the Cottonian Library, the House of Commons was induced to set on foot another inquiry by its own authority, still more extensive and effectual than the former, and a very elaborate and ample Report, made at the conclusion of that proceeding, together with an earnest and unanimous address of this House in support of the measures which it recommended, was laid at the foot of the Throne.*

* The Record Offices examined by the Lords, between the years 1703 and 1728, were, the Parliament Office, the Tower, the State Paper Office, the Chapter House, the Court of Wards, the Court of Requests, the Crown Office in the Court of King's Bench, and some few Offices in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. In addition to these, the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1732, reported upon the Rolls Chapel, the Treasury of the Common Pleas, the Duchy of Lancaster, and the First Fruits Office.

The scope of these several inquiries, made by the authority of the two Houses, comprehended some of the principal Repositories of the Kingdom; and in the Report made to this House by the Committee in 1732, after stating that under their direction some of the Principal Record Officers had compiled a Table of the Records of the Kingdom, digested in a regular Series of Time, and distinguishing the Repositories in which the several Records are contained, they proceeded to state (with great truth as appears to your Committee), "that they had laid the foundation for a very necessary and noble Work, which must be of singular advantage to particular Persons, an honour to the Nation, and bring to light many valuable Remains of Antiquity which for want of an easy and proper access to them, had long been concealed from public notice."

Since that Transaction, being the last great Parliamentary Proceeding upon this subject, a Period has now elapsed of nearly 70 years;* during which some of the measures, recommended by that Report, have been adopted effectually; others, however, have not been fully executed; and the intermediate lapse of time has progressively superadded a large accumulation of materials in every department. Besides which, the change which has taken place in the Language and written Character of judicial proceedings, has increased the difficulties of methodizing these repositories, or applying their contents to purposes of practical use. It is apparent also that no Parliamentary inquiries have been hitherto extended to the Courts, Maritime or Ecclesiastical, nor to any of the Cathedral or University Libraries; that the Royal, Sloanian, Harleian, and other Collections, which now constitute the British Museum, have never

* On the 20th of May, 1772, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to view the Rolls Chapel, &c. and on the 26th of the same month they made a Report upon it.

been subjected to such a visitation; and that no such proceeding has ever been extended to any of the public repositories in Scotland.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THIS COMMITTEE.

This Committee, therefore, in resuming these inquiries, have endeavoured to proceed, with a due regard to the transactions of former times, and an earnest desire to fulfil the views and complete the plans which the wisdom of their ancestors had pointed out; adverting at the same time to the necessity of varying and extending those plans, according to the circumstances which now present themselves for consideration.

1. Their first proceeding, as the necessary foundation of all the rest, was to prepare a list of all the public repositories in England, in which any Records, Rolls, Books, or Papers, of Royal, Parliamentary, Judicial, or other Public authority, have been usually kept, comprehending those formerly inquired into by Parliament, and those hitherto unexamined by it; classing them under the heads of General Repositories, Houses of Parliament, Offices of State, Courts of Justice, Cathedrals, and Universities, Inns of Court, and Public Libraries; and also including the corresponding description of repositories in Scotland.

2. In the next place this Committee framed and transmitted to the proper Officer of each repository, such questions as appeared to them to be most proper for ascertaining the particular nature of its contents, the state of the building as to security and accommodation, the degree in which its Catalogues, Calendars, and Indexes were complete, the number, duties, and remuneration of the officers belonging to it; distinguishing, in the form of their questions, between those Offices, which are open of right to all

his Majesty's subjects, and those which are only established for the safe custody of matters belonging to some particular branch of Government, or some particular institution: nevertheless, not extending their inquiries into the nature or condition of those public documents and papers which are immediately connected with the current business of any of the great offices of Government in matters of revenue or war: and in all cases, forbearing to inquire into the existence of any public documents contained in private collections, the local situation of which must always be uncertain, and the possession transitory.

The returns which have been made to this Committee from the different Offices, comprehended within this range of inquiry, greatly exceed in number those of any former date. The whole number received by the Committee in 1732, was eighteen, whereas those received and annexed to this Report are between three and four hundred; many of which besides the detailed account of the Records and Instruments to which they relate will be found to exhibit a very correct view of several important branches of public business, never before distinctly and authoritatively explained. Striking instances of this remark will be found in the returns from the Exchequer of Receipt in England; and from the Exchequer in Scotland, in all its branches.

3. The Committee, after settling their plan of inquiry, proceeded in the next place to view the principal repositories in London. At the Chapter House, and the Tower, and some of the Offices of the Courts of Justice which had been visited by former Committees, they had the means of observing the modern changes which had taken place, by comparing their present state with the description given in former Reports. And the Committee also at the same time visited other Offices belonging to the Courts of Chancery, and Common Law, the Courts Ecclesiastical and

Maritime, the College of Heralds, some of the Inns of Court, and the British Museum.

4. From this ocular survey, compared with the returns as they were successively received, the Committee perceived the necessity of directing special searches to be made in some of the principal repositories; where the confusion was so great, and had so long prevailed as to render it impracticable for the present Officers to give even a general account of their contents.

A large mass of Books and Papers had long been deposited in the apartments immediately under the roof of the House of Commons, which according to the Report of 1732, was supposed to be principally Records of the Court of King's Bench. These however, upon a particular examination, appear to relate wholly to proceedings of this House, about the close of the seventeenth Century, or to those of the Commissioners of Accounts in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; with them are many sealed Bags referring to Plots, secret Correspondences, and Irish affairs in those times.

In the Chapter House a search was made to ascertain the existence, nature, and number of the Hundred Rolls of Inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward the First, in addition to those for the four counties lately discovered at the Tower; and the original inquisitions for fifteen counties have accordingly been discovered there, besides recorded extracts of Inquisitions for 26 counties.

In the Exchequer the Committee found it necessary to set on foot a special Inquiry into the state and nature of the unarranged Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, concerning which no return appears ever to have been made upon any former occasion: They found upon their visitation a large part of them lying in the most evident confusion in the stone Tower adjoining to the great

gate of Westminster Hall, and in the apartments contiguous to it, without any calendar or index whatever, nor was there any traditional account of the particulars to which they related. In the progress of this search many valuable records have been since brought to light; and amongst the rest, Inquisitions taken in almost every county in England, under what is usually called the Statute of Ententa Manerii, 4 Edward I, Anno 1276 (a law which it has been said was never executed), and the important rolls of valuation of ecclesiastical benefices, called the Nonæ Rolls of Edward III, Anno 1341, which are inquisitions returned to a commission for assessing a ninth part of the value of the corn, fleece, and lambs of each church, to the King in aid of his wars; these Rolls specify the value of every Benefice, distinguishing how far it exceeded or fell short of the valuation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, and stating the particular causes of such valuation in glebe, tythe, endowment, appropriation, and every other circumstance connected with it.

In another branch of the Exchequer, the Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, which was noticed by Lord Oxford in 1713, as requiring arrangement, and noticed also in 1732, by the then Auditor, as being in extreme confusion, nothing has been done from that time till the present officer very meritoriously undertook to methodize one part of it, and this he appears to have executed very effectually. Upon the present occasion, therefore, the Committee have caused a thorough examination to be made of the remaining parts of this repository, in the course of which many very valuable Records of every denomination, respecting the possessions of the Crown, have been discovered, and amongst the rest, several important surveys and accounts of the estates in jointure to Catharine, Dowager Queen of Charles the Second, which having been granted out by reversionary leases for 99 years from her

death, will fall into the possession of the Crown in the Year 1804.

5. The Committee being informed in the prosecution of their inquiries, that many Records of Attainder, and other proceedings under special commissions for the Trial of High Treasons, in the years 1715, 1746, 1780, 1794, 1795, and 1798, were still remaining in the custody of persons no longer authorized to keep them; and conceiving that the rights of the Crown, and of the subject, were in many instances concerned in their preservation, thought it their duty, according to the precedents in such cases, to receive these records and proceedings from the parties, who were desirous of delivering them up, and they have deposited them amongst the Papers of this Committee, where they are now in readiness to be delivered into the Baga de Secretis of the Court of King's Bench, where such records have been usually lodged, or into any other repository which his Majesty may be pleased to appoint for the purpose.

[*To be continued.*]

Account of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. By J. PLANTA, *Esq. Principal Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

THE Manuscript Department in the Museum, consisting of the Royal, Cottonian, Harleian, and Sloanian Libraries, together with considerable additions made both by purchase and donations, contains, among a great variety of curious works in all branches of literature a multitude of original charters, rolls, books, and papers, relating to royal, parliamentary, judicial, and other public acts and proceedings. These being dispersed throughout those different libraries, and having never been classed according

to any order or method adopted in the repositories of public records, cannot possibly be accurately digested under their proper heads, without a minute investigation. The following therefore, although it be the most comprehensive account that can at present be drawn out of them, must be considered only as a summary view. The objects of it may properly be distinguished under the heads of

I. Charters, Rolls and Deeds.
II. Chartularies.
III. Visitations.
IV. State Papers.
V. Judicial Proceedings and Office Books.

I. Many of the charters, rolls and deeds, preserved in the Museum, are contained in the Cottonian, and some in the Royal Library; but by far the greatest number of them were collected by the Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Queen Anne, and are still in the promiscuous order in which they were disposed in his time. The whole consists of about 16,000 articles of almost every denomination, but which are of so miscellaneous a nature that no regular classification of them has ever been attempted. The following are the heads under which the greatest number of them might perhaps not improperly be arranged.

1. Royal Charters.—Of these there are upwards of 200, from Coenwulf, King of Mercia, down to the reign of Charles I; those before the Conquest being chiefly in Saxon, and the subsequent ones in Latin, French, and English. Among them are some Foundation Charters of Abbeys, various endowments of Religious Houses, and likewise some Grants to secular establishments, and individuals; but the ecclesiastical are by far the most numerous. The *Capitula Magnæ Chartæ*, two originals of the Magna Charta, the confirmation of the Great Charter, 25 Edw. I. are among the most important articles in this class; and

though not royal charters, yet this may not be an improper place to mention the Solemn League and Covenant, of which the original is deposited in this collection, and two splendid volumes, being a set of indentures between Henry VII and the Abbots and Convents of Westminster and St. Alban's.

2. Ecclesiastical Charters ; being Grants of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Abbots, and some Parochial Clergy, of nearly the same description as those in the preceding article, though not of so extensive a Period, none being of an older date than the year 1185. Among these are to be numbered some taxations of benefices, such as (though not strictly Charters) the ample and valuable *Liber Taxationis* of Pope Nicholas IV ; some Terriers of Church Lands ; the Protestation of the Roman Catholics in England, by which they express their abhorrence of certain doctrines imputed to them, and other documents of a similar nature.

3. Private Deeds.—These are by far the most numerous articles in the collection, and consist of Feoffments, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Lease and Release, Exchange, and all manner of Contracts, Agreements and Covenants, between private individuals. Also some indentures of Fines, exemplifications of Grants, Recoveries, Pedigrees, Heraldic Notes, and other domestic muniments, which, though of no public concern, may yet prove of some utility to the families to whom they relate. The period to which they extend appears to be from the time of Richard II to Charles I.

4. Rolls—These consist chiefly of Surveys, Rentals, Inventories, Court Rolls, Stewards' Accounts, some Inquisitions, and various Schedules of Private Property. A few relate to Church Lands, but most of them concern Lay Property. They seem to embrace nearly the same period as the Deeds mentioned in the preceding Article.

5. Foreign Documents—Among these, as they preceded the Union, may be classed about 200 Charters, relating

to Scotland, from King Alexander II. or III. to the year 1532—particularly some concerning the Title of Robert Bruce to the Crown of Scotland. Here is also a considerable number of Popes' Bulls, consisting of Indulgences, Dispensations, Grants, Mandates, &c. from the year 1194, to late in the reign of Henry VIII. Some public Instruments of Foreign Princes, from 1216 to 1448, also a few Arabic and Persian Deeds, and lastly some in the Hebrew Language usually called Starra Judæorum. Many of these articles, it is to be observed, are without dates, and cannot be easily reduced into a chronological order.

II. The Collection of Chartularies, Registers, Ledger Books, &c. of many of the Abbeys and other Religious Houses in the Kingdom, is more numerous than could have been expected in a repository of this nature. Among these are also several Chartularies of the Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, and of sundry Hospitals and Guilds.

III. The Visitations of Heralds, (most of which, being about 200 in number, are deposited in the Harleian Library, in the alphabetical order of their respective Counties), appear to be the originals, compiled by the Provincial Kings at Arms, during their progresses in their several districts, from which entries were afterwards made in the Books kept at the College of Heralds. That many are of this description appears evident by their being signed by the heads of the families, whose descents are therein described. These Visitations, it is known, were held from the year 1528, to 1686; none of the descents contained in these volumes are therefore continued to a later date than the last mentioned year; but there are besides many more recent and seemingly authentic Pedigrees in other parts of the collection, of which frequent use is made by Historians and Genealogists. The collection of Armorial Bearings in the Museum is likewise very considerable.

IV. Under the Head of State Papers, notice must be taken of upwards of 150 folio Volumes in the Cottonian Library, relating to the negociations between England and almost every state of Europe. Most of them relate to Scotland, France and the Low Countries; but there are many also concerning various negociations with Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Venice, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Muscovy, the Hanse Towns, and other inferior States. There are some of so ancient a date as the reign of Edward III; but by far the greatest number relate to the reigns of the Tudors, and the ten first years of King James I. Among these may be found a considerable number of Treaties, Commissions, Proclamations, and other instruments of public authority, likewise many credentials and instructions to Ambassadors and agents, but above all a multitude of letters of many of the sovereigns and most of the eminent characters of the times. In these parts of the Library there are also many letters of British and Foreign Sovereigns and Ministers of State, of a later date, even down to the last reign. Of the Cottonian volumes (in which even those articles which are not originals have acquired a degree of authenticity, by being ancient, and most of them coeval Transcripts) great use has been made by Rymer, in his compilation of the Fœdera, but many articles of considerable importance still remain, of which he appears to have had no knowledge. Notice must here be taken of an additional collection of similar papers in 57 volumes folio, formed by Rymer, embracing the period from the year 1115 to 1698, of which a complete Index is published in the 17th volume of the Fœdera.

V. Among the Books relating to judicial proceedings, and the transactions of Public Offices, may be classed several volumes of the proceedings of the Court of Augmentations, from its erection to the reign of Queen Mary, and various other documents relating to the dissolution; the Record of

the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed for settling the claims after the Fire of London, and of the commissioners for prizes from 1664 to 1678; various Letters, Papers, Docket Books, &c. relative to the offices of the Privy Seal, Signet, Ordnance, Admiralty, Navy, Customs and Excise; particularly a valuable volume once belonging to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, being a register of the Grants, &c. which passed the Privy Seal, Signet or Sign Manual, during the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. Eight large volumes, being a collection of Privy Seal Warrants, from the year 1634 to 1712. Three volumes of Dockets and Letters which belonged to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to Queen Anne, relating to the years 1709, 1710 and 1711. Seven volumes of Miscellaneous Warrants, Orders of Privy Council, &c. from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Charles I. lately presented by Sir William Musgrave. Various Accounts of the public revenue and expenditure. Eleven volumes, being minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners for stating the accounts of the Kingdom, who sat from 1690 to 1697. Sundry Books and Papers relating to the Household; Inventories and Indentures of the Jewel Office and Wardrobe; Laws and Ordinances concerning the management of the Mint, and abundance of other miscellaneous articles of a similar nature.

Besides this ample store of authentic documents, considerable information may be derived by those who are in quest of original Records, from the many Transcripts, Collectanea and Indexes, relating to public Transactions, which abound in these Libraries. Among the Transcripts and Collectanea are many ancient and most valuable copies of the Statutes, nearly amounting in authenticity to the evidence of original documents: some being the identical copies from which they have been printed in Blackstone's Magna Charta, and in the Rolls of Parliament,

A collection of private acts passed in the reigns of Henry VIII, and Charles I, and many Statutes of Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches and Colleges. A valuable Transcript of a Nomina Villarum, containing the names of the Cities, Boroughs, Villages and Hundreds, and who were the lords of every manor, throughout all the Counties of England, from 1316 to 1559. A number of Year Books in an uninterrupted series, mostly of the reigns of Edward II. and III. Various transcripts and collections relative to the laws, customs, and privileges of the Cinque Ports. Some curious tracts and papers relating to the Star Chamber. A variety of materials respecting the jurisdiction of the Forests, and sundry papers relating to the duchy of Cornwall, among which are Grants of Edward IV. of divers lands in Cornwall and Kent to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester.

Such are also the voluminous collections of the three Holmes, chiefly relating to the History and Antiquities of the city and county of Chester, and the county of Lancaster, being transcripts which Randal Holme, the elder, his son and grandson, made of writings and deeds in the treasury of Chester; some of the originals being, as is reported in the Catalogue of the Harleian Library, considerably damaged: the collections of Thomas Madox, Esq. Historiographer to Queen Anne and George I, consisting chiefly of Extracts from Records in the Exchequer, Patent and Claus Rolls; and many public and private libraries. Many volumes of Copies, Extracts and Notes relating to the University of Cambridge, compiled with great care and assiduity by Mr. Thomas Baker. A large collection of Materials relating to the Antiquities, History, Revenue and municipal laws of Ireland, a great part of which once belonged to Lord Clarendon. About 70 volumes of Collectanea, concerning various law Records, by Sir Symonds D'Ewes. The Rev. Mr. Hugget's

collection respecting the Foundation, History and Statutes of the Collegiate Churches of Windsor and Eton; Sir William Burrell's copious Collectanea, relating to the Antiquities and History of Sussex; and many other articles of less extent, but the mere enumeration of which would fill a volume of considerable magnitude.

Among the many Indexes and Repertories contained in these Libraries, are chiefly to be noticed, a Catalogue of all such Acts of Parliament, both public and private, as have been removed into the Chapel of the Rolls, from 1483, to 1625; an ample volume, to which Bp. Stillingfleet prefixed the Title of "Collection out of the Records in the Tower," but which in fact is a repertory of the foundations and endowments preserved in that repository. Seven volumes of extracts from the Records of Escheats, and the Courts of Wards and Liveries, by Mr. Thomas Cole; and upwards of thirty small volumes of extracts from various Registers of Abbeys and other Religious Foundations, by Mr. Hutton.

The Building in which these Libraries are deposited, though old and often in need of repairs, is perfectly secure. By the unremitted vigilance and attention of the Trustees of the British Museum, every accident that might any ways endanger the safety of this important repository is effectually obviated; and nothing is wanting in them, so far as their means extend, that may insure the security and tend to promote the utility of the establishment.

As to the arrangement and state of preservation of the abovementioned copious materials, having never been classed in any systematic order, they are all promiscuously dispersed in the several Libraries, but, notwithstanding this seeming confusion, most of the articles may be easily come at by means of the ample catalogues and indexes which are now extant. Except the volumes of the Cottonian Library, which were damaged by a fire in 1731, all the articles are in good preservation.

Of the catalogues of the different Libraries, four are printed, viz. the Harleian, (2 vols. folio), the King's, (1 vol. 4to.), the Cottonian, (1 vol. folio), and the Sloanian, with the additions, (2 vols. 4to.); of the Charters and Rolls, a catalogue has been prepared by order of the Trustees of the Museum, by the Rev. Mr. Ayscough, who has added to it ample Indexes both of persons and places; and the Trustees having observed that Dr. Smith's printed catalogue of the Cottonian Library is extremely defective as well as inaccurate, have directed Mr. Planta to compile a new one of that collection, which is now finished, but to which there is not yet a complete Index. The two latter catalogues, as also a register Mr. Planta has kept of the purchases and donations made since the publication of the Sloanian Catalogue, remain as yet in manuscript.

With regard to the provisions made for the free access to these materials and their utility to the public, every facility consistent with the nature of the trust, and compatible with the narrow scale of the establishment, is gratuitously afforded to all who have occasion to consult the Libraries. What appears to be mostly wanting for the further accommodation of the public, is the printing of the manuscript catalogues, and perhaps the correcting and reprinting a great part of the Harleian Catalogue, which has been very inaccurately executed. That a general digest of the Public Records preserved in these collections, would be greatly conducive to the public utility, will perhaps appear obvious from some of the circumstances stated in this Report.*

* In the year 1782 a considerable collection of Manuscripts was left to the Museum by the Rev. Mr. Cole, on condition that it should not be opened until twenty years after his death. These Manuscripts relate chiefly to the University and County of Cambridge.

On the death of the Marquis of Lansdown, and his collection of Manuscripts being advertised for sale, the Trustees of the British Museum presented a Petition to the House of Commons, praying that they might be enabled, by

a grant of a sufficient sum of money, to purchase that collection; which petition being referred to a Committee, they reported, on the 10th of July, 1807, "that the Manuscripts belonging to the late Marquis of Lansdown would form a most valuable addition to the collection of manuscripts already deposited in the British Museum; particularly as they seem in a great degree connected with that Collection." The Committee, examined John Cayley, Craven Ord, and Joseph Planta, Esqrs. with reference to the value of this Collection, and each of these gentlemen stated his estimate in the following manner; viz. Mr. Cayley, £5,024; Mr. Ord, £4,782; and Mr. Planta, £4,970, the average of which is £4,925, the sum at which they were purchased by Parliament for the Museum.

These Manuscripts unquestionably formed one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom. They were principally accumulated by the industry of Mr. James West, and Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, whose favourite study and amusement it was, to procure and preserve all the original Papers and Records which they could meet with, relative to the laws, customs, government, topography, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of England and Ireland.

Mr. West's collection consists of 115 volumes in folio, of original Cecil Papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number 120. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. Richard Chiswell, a stationer of London, of Sir William Hickes, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hickes, who was Secretary both to Lord Burleigh, and to his son, the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype, Vicar of Low Leighton, of whose executor they were purchased by Mr. West. These Manuscripts were scarcely, if at all, known to Collins, Murdin, Jones, Birch, and other publishers of State Papers. In Mr. West's collection are also Bishop Kennet's Historical Papers, which are very voluminous and valuable; likewise Surveys and other materials for the Histories of the different Counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Anstis, and other Antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of family history, and pedigrees, with the Heraldical collections of Le Neve, and most of the Heralds and Kings at Arms, back to the Time of Glover and Camden; many original Registers of Abbeys; and finally every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed many years.

Mr. Webb's collection consists chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, and contains numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the Spiritual and the Admiralty Courts, Wards and Livery, Star Chamber, &c. Among these are above 30 volumes of the Papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls in the time of James I and Charles I. From them may be gained almost a complete History of the

Finances of those reigns, together with much secret information, and many curious unpublished State Papers, connected with the general history of those times. Mr. Webb, being Solicitor to the Treasury, was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office, down to his own time. Several volumes of his Manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious relative to Law Business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who having incurred an extraordinary expense in carrying his election as Coroner for Middlesex, was under the necessity of selling his Collection.

In addition to these collections, there are many volumes of Copies, done at a great expense, from the Tower and Cottonian Records. Many of these are of great value, as they preserve the contents of some originals, which are obliterated, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original Letters to and from the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII to that of George II.

A Catalogue of the Lansdown Manuscripts was published in two volumes, octavo, previously to their intended Sale by Auction in the Spring of 1807. The first volume consists of 444 pages, and contains the Title of every Manuscript in the Burleigh or Cecil State Papers; the second volume consists of 146 pages, and contains the Titles of the Manuscripts, collected by Sir Julius Cæsar, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Umfreville, Mr. Webb, Dr. Basil Kennet, Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, the Heraldical collections of Mr. West, &c. &c.

J. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

Dr. HURD, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

It is with no common regret that in the first number of this work we have to announce the death of that venerable prelate, and distinguished ornament of the Episcopal Bench, Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester. The Literature of the period in which he lived, received considerable light from his talents, and the civil and ecclesiastical Polity of these Kingdoms was defended by him in his earlier productions, with all the beauty, simplicity and strength of reasoning, which he was so eminently qualified to bestow on whatever subject he undertook to elucidate.

He was born at Penford, in the Parish of Tettenhall in Staffordshire, and was educated at the Grammar School of

Brewood in that county, under the Rev. William Budworth, whose memory he afterwards affectionately embalmed in a dedication to Sir Edward Littelton. From Brewood Mr. Hurd went to the University of Cambridge, and was entered a member of Emmanuel College, where he proceeded, A. B. 1738; A. M. 1742; S. T. B. 1744; S. T. P. 1768; and of which society he regularly became a Fellow. The first performance which is known to have been written by him was a copy of verses on the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, printed in the University Collection.

In 1749, he published, "Q. Horatii Flacci Epistolæ ad Pisones et Augustum, with an English Commentary and Notes", and in the preface to it took occasion to compliment Mr. Warburton in a style that procured him the patronage of that author; who soon after returned the eulogium, in his edition of Pope's Works, wherein he speaks of Mr. Hurd's Commentary in terms of the highest approbation, though not more than it was entitled to from its merit. It was reprinted in 1757, with the addition of "two Dissertations, the one on the province of the Drama; the other on Poetical Imitation; and a Letter to Mr. Mason on the Marks of Imitation." A fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in three volumes octavo, 1765, when another Dissertation was added, "On the Idea of Universal Poetry", and the whole was reprinted in 1776.

During the succeeding year, 1750, the University was disturbed by internal divisions, occasioned by an exercise of discipline against some of its Members who had been wanting in respect to those who were intrusted with its authority. A punishment having been inflicted on some delinquents, they refused to submit to it, and appealed from the Vice Chancellor's jurisdiction. The rights of the University, and those to whom their power was delegated, by this means becoming the subject of debate, several pamphlets appeared, and among others who sig-

nalized themselves on this occasion, Mr. Hurd was supposed to have published "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, supported by a short Historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University; in Answer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, An Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, &c. By a Fellow of a College, 1751," 8vo. which passed through three editions, and being answered in another performance, was defended in "A Letter to the Author of a further Inquiry, 1752." At this period he had entered into holy orders, and had been appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall. On the 29th of July, 1752, he preached an Assize Sermon on the mischiefs of Enthusiasm and Bigotry, at the Cathedral Church of Norwich, which was printed singly that year: as was another, in 1753, "on the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools." In 1753, he became Minister of St. Andrew's the Little, in Cambridge; and on March 28, preached a Sermon at Trinity Church, which was printed for the benefit of the Charity School of that town.

The friendship which had taken place between Dr. Warburton and Mr. Hurd had from its commencement continued to increase by the aid of mutual good offices. In 1755, an opportunity offered for the latter to show the warmth of his attachment to his patron. Dr. Jortin having spoken of the former with less deference and submission than the claims of an overbearing and confident superiority seemed to demand, was called to account for it, in a Pamphlet, entitled "The Delicacy of Friendship, a seventh Dissertation, addressed to the author of the sixth, 1755," 8vo. This was universally ascribed to Mr. Hurd; and the sense which the person in whose favour the attack was made had of the service, may be seen in the following extract of a Letter to Dr. Lowth: "The Author is a man of

very superior talents, of genius, learning, and virtue; indeed a principal ornament of the age he lives in; so that was I to wish a blessing to the man I was most obliged to, I could not wish him a greater, than the friendship of such a person. And I not only hold myself highly honoured and obliged to him, for this mark of his goodwill to me, but think the dicourse very serviceable to men of letters, if they would condescend to make a proper use of it. He tries, in the finest irony in the world, to shame them out of that detestable turn of mind, which either out of low envy is unwilling to give merit its due, or out of mean and base apprehensions, dare not to do it, for fear of its being unacceptable to their superiors." Though Mr. Hurd's reputation for genius and learning has been long established, we do not find that his merit had attracted the notice of the great, or that any disposition had appeared at this time to advance his fortune. He still continued to reside at Cambridge, in learned and unostentatious retirement; till in December, 1756, he became, on the death of Dr. Arnald, entitled to the Rectory of Thurcaston, as senior Fellow of Emmanuel College. At this place he accordingly entered into residence, perfectly satisfied with his situation; and the leisure which this living had given to its possessor soon appeared to have been not idly spent.

In 1757, he published "A Letter to Mr. Mason, on the Marks of Imitation", which (as has already been observed), was in the same year added to the third edition of the Epistles of Horace. And in this year also appeared his "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warburton." This little Tract was occasioned by some passages in Mr. Hume's life of himself; and is a most excellent ridicule and display of Hume's bad logic and reasoning.

In 1759, while Thurcaston was benefited by the pastora

labours of one of the brightest ornaments of literature, Mr. Mason, in a most beautiful elegy,

> " ——— Chose to consecrate his favourite strain
> To him, who, grac'd by every lib'ral art,
> That might best shine among the learned train,
> Yet more excell'd in morals and in heart."

In 1759, a volume of " Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government," was published anonymously in 8vo. and was followed, in 1762, by two editions of " Letters on Chivalry and Romance." " Thoughts on Foreign Travels," succeeded in 1764, all which were republished in 1765, with the author's name, under the title of " Dialogues, Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry," in 3 vols. 8vo.; this edition contains a prefatory discourse, then first published, on the manner of writing Dialogue.

About this time Mr. Hurd accepted the office of Assistant Preacher at the Rolls Chapel; and in 1766 obtained, through his friend and patron, the Hon. Charles Yorke, the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1767, he became Archdeacon of Gloucester; and on commencement Tuesday, July 5, 1768, was admitted D. D. at Cambridge.

In 1772, as Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Dr. Hurd delivered the first series of Sermons that were preached at the lecture established by his friend Bishop Warburton for the illustration of the Prophecies; and exhibited a model truly worthy of the imitation of his successors. His " Twelve Discourses" on that occasion, which had been delivered before the most polite and crowded audiences that ever frequented the Chapel, were published in 1772, under the title of " An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies,

concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome, in one volume, 8vo.

In the same year he published an edition of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley", with a Preface and Notes, in two volumes, small 8vo.

It is well known that Dr. Hurd's noble friend and patron only enjoyed the great seal a few hours; but a man of such real merit and genius could not be suffered to follow his own resolution of returning to a college life. Lord Mansfield seized the first occasion of cultivating his acquaintance; and in 1774, the mitre was placed, as it always ought to be, on the head of genius and learning. Dr. Hurd was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Feb. 12, 1775. That this promotion was on his part unsolicited, and what was the sense entertained of it by the College which prided itself on his being one of their body, appeared from a letter of congratulation, written in the Latin Language, and presented to the Bishop at London, by Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Askew, on the 16th of Feb. 1775, who returned to Cambridge with his Lordship's answer.

In consequence of this well-deserved promotion, and of Bishop Hurd having been entrusted with the important office of Preceptor to the Heir Apparent to the Crown, Mr. Mason again addressed his learned Friend, in an elegant Sonnet, with a Copy of "Caractacus."

In 1776, Bishop Hurd published a volume of "Sermons, Preached at Lincoln's Inn, between the years 1765 and 1776;" to which two more volumes were added in 1780. These Discourses were prepared for the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and delivered in their Chapel, whilst he was their Preacher. Upon his resignation of that office the Masters of the Bench requested him to publish them; by complying with which, he put the world at large under considerable obligations. In the same year his Lordship

also favoured the public with a republication of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's "Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion."

In May 1781, Dr. Hurd was translated to the See of Worcester, and succeeded Bishop Thomas in the office of Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty; and in 1783, on the death of Archbishop Cornwallis, he had the honour of declining the proffered See of Canterbury.

In 1785 an excellent likeness of Bishop Hurd, was engraved by Hall, from an original by Gainsborough in the possession of his Majesty; and intended for publication at a period which it was then earnestly hoped, might be long distant. Another portrait of his lordship was given to Dr. Farmer, for the Master's Lodge at Emmanuel College.

In 1788, he published an edition of "the Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester," in seven handsome quarto volumes; to which in 1794 was added, to complete those volumes, but not in a separate publication, "A Discourse by way of General Preface to the quarto edition of Bishop Warburton's Works; containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author."

The admirable "Address of the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester to his Majesty, on his late Proclamation, June 1, 1792," a production of no ordinary merit, may also without much hazard be ascribed to the pen of this learned Prelate.

The Bishop of Worcester died at the Episcopal Palace of Hartlebury, on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1808, in the 90th year of his age.

Of his character, little need be said. Where calumny did not even venture to insinuate a fault, and where respect and reverence, were the constant attendants, it will be unnecessary to expatiate on good qualities. With his friends and connexions he obtained the best eulogium, their

constant and warm attachment, and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which in times like the present could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues. In private life he was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners—in public, for the ease, dignity, and attention with which he discharged his Episcopal functions. As a writer his taste learning and genius are universally confessed. His Sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered, and may be looked upon as models worthy of imitation. His Dialogues on the Constitution are masterly lessons which politicians may study with profit. A prodigious strength of analytical reasoning is discernible throughout his writings, without any appearance of ostentation or labour. To those who love to contemplate truth, divested of the fripperies of modern taste, and who wish to become acquainted with the grounds of the " faith which is them", and to those who are desirous of being fortified by irresistble arguments in support of the Church and State as by law established, the Works of Dr. Hurd are earnestly recommended as containing a rich and invaluable mine of solid information.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, Civil Engineer, has in the Press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, comprehending Principles and their Application in Practice to Millwork and other Machinery, illustrated with numerous Figures. This work has been revised by Mr. P. Nicholson, Architect, and has had the benefit of Dr. Young's Observations and Remarks in its progress through the Press.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just published his edition of Sir *Thomas More's* Utopia, in two volumes, crown 8vo. with fac simile wood-cuts &c. It is executed on the plan of a *Variorum* edition, containing running notes and various readings beneath the text. To the first volume is prefixed " *A Biographical and Literary Introduction*" of nearly 200 pages.

Mr. John White, Gardener to the Dublin Society in their Gardens at Glasnevin, proposes to publish in 8vo. a Treatise on the indigenous Grasses of Ireland, consisting of upwards of eighty species systematically arranged, with their descriptions, their Latin and English names, and their generic and specific names in the Irish Language, their common Irish names, their natural

places of growth, their uses as Meadow or Pasture Grasses, either separate or mixed, with all their other peculiarities. This Treatise will contain two plates, one showing a spiked and the other a panicled Grass.

The same Gentleman proposes to publish a Catalogue of Generic and Specific Names in the Irish Language, for all the Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous and Cryptogamic Plants which have been found indigenous in Ireland. It will also contain the primitive uses and the manner of use of each, for 400 years past, as recorded in the native Language of that Country. Mr. White observes that every Country in Europe, except Ireland, can boast of having Generic and Specific Botanical Names in its native Tongue; though perhaps the Irish Language is one of the most copious and expressive in the world.

Mr. Sergeant Williams is about to publish a new edition of Sir Edmund Saunders's Reports of Pleadings and Cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the Reign of King Charles the Second, accompanied with Notes and References. It will be printed in two volumes, royal octavo.

Two volumes of Rivington's continuation of the Annual Register for the years 1795 and 1803, are in the Press, and will appear early in the Winter.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Clarke of Cambridge, has in the Press, an account of his Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. &c. This Work will be comprised in one volume, quarto, and will contain a portrait of the Author, and numerous other engravings.

A new Translation of the History of Don Quixote, carefully revised and corrected from the best editions of the Spanish original of Cervantes, may be soon expected to make its appearance. This Translation will be illustrated by notes, historical literary and critical, a new Life of Cervantes, and it will be accompanied by a Series of highly finished Engravings from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. It will make four volumes.

A volume of Reliques of Robert Burns, containing a number of his unpublished Writings in Prose and Verse, and forming a very interesting addition to those published by Dr. Currie, will soon make its appearance.

The Rev. W. Magee, S. T. P. Senior Fellow of Trinity College and professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin, has in the Press to be published in an octavo volume, a new Interpretation of the celebrated Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel, contained in a Discourse accompanied by Critical Dissertations, with an Appendix enumerating different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his Poetical Works, and a Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. John Gifford will shortly publish the History of the Administration of the late Right Honourable William Pitt. It will be in four octavo volumes, and will be embellished with a Portrait of that great character, engraved from an original Picture.

The second volume of Mr. G. Chalmers's Caledonia, or an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain from the most ancient to the present times, with a Dictionary of places, Chorographical and Philological, is in the Press. It will be illustrated by engravings of Maps, Plans, &c.

Mr. Adolphus is about to publish in four volumes, octavo, the Political State of the British Empire, containing a general view of the domestic and foreign Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices and Establishments, Military, as well as Civil.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of Engravings from origi-

nal designs by Mr. N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal Engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with Historical Accounts. The Engravings will be by Mr. Fittler, Mr. Landseer, and other eminent Artists.

The Board of Agriculture has presented to Mr. Arthur Young, their Secretary, a gold medal on account of his delivering two Lectures on Agriculture, during the present session. The medal was presented by the President, Sir John Sinclair, who pronounced a just and appropriate Eulogium on the various merits of Mr. Young.

The Committee appointed by the Society of Gentlemen belonging to the Literary Fund, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the celebrated Logician, John Locke, have announced their intention of submitting to the Public a plan, on which it is proposed to carry the same into Effect.

In the course of the ensuing spring, will be published an account of the kingdom of Nypâl, a country contiguous to the British Dominions in Bengal, written originally by Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and prepared for the press by Mr. Lawrence Dundas Campbell. This account of Nypâl will comprise a particular Description of its Geography and Topography, and will be illustrated with a map, and embellished with various Engravings. It is taken, with the permission of the Honourable Directors of the East India Company, from a memoir of the embassy, deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor General of British India, to the Court of Câtmandû, Colonel Kirkpatrick being the envoy on that occasion. This work is recommended to the notice of the public, as the account of a country singularly interesting, not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of it climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the characters and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government; but more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our Maps of Asia, and though partially noticed, having never yet been described by any European, or even any Asiatic writer. It will be printed in one volume, in royal, and a few copies in imperial quarto, uniformly with Symes's Embassy to Ava, Turner's to Thibet; and Lord Valentia's Travels in India, now in the press.

The late Dr. Thomson of Naples, bequeathed to the university of Edinburgh his magnificent collection of minerals, made during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mineral kingdom, which having fortunately escaped every danger, has arrived at its destination. Government not only honourably remitted the duties, but permitted the whole to pass unsearched. Dr. Thomson also accompanied this bequest with the sum of *L*1500, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a Lecturer on Mineralogy, and the support of the cabinet. The collection is contained in forty very large boxes, which are at present deposited in the Museum of the University, till proper cases are made for the reception of the specimens. The interesting and valuable collection of the late Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, has also been deposited in the Museum.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE, 1808.

AGRICULTURE.

Thoughts on Tillage and the Corn Laws. 2s.

The Interests of Agriculture and Commerce inseparable. By W. Lushington, Esq. Agent for the Island of Grenada.

CHEMISTRY.

A new system of Chemical Philosophy. Part I. By John Dalton. 7s.

COMMERCE.

Minutes of Evidence taken at the Bar of the Lords House of Parliament, on the Petitions against the orders in Council. 3s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Fall of Portugal, or the Royal Exiles, a Tragedy in Five Acts. 2s. 6d.

The Montem, a Musical Entertainment in two Acts. By the Rev. Henry Row, LL. B. Rector of Ringshall, in Suffolk, and formerly of Eton School. 3s.

Critical Essays on the performances of the London Theatres. Foolscap 8vo. 8s.

FINE ARTS.

Portraits of the whole of the Royal Family, on 21 plates engraved by her Majesty's permission from the original pictures in Windsor Castle. Five Guineas plain, Ten Guineas coloured.

A Catalogue Raisonnée of the Pictures belonging to the most noble the Marquis of Stafford, in the Cleveland House Gallery, London. Embracing a list of the Pictures and some illustrative anecdotes, with descriptive accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic merits of the principal Paintings. Embellished with a View of the New Gallery, and a plan of the whole suite of Apartments. By John Britton, F. S. A. royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. demy 8vo. 7s.

HISTORY.

History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, with an Introductory Chapter on the History of England, from the Accession of the House of Tudor to the Death of Charles the Second. By the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox. With a Preface and Appendix, by Lord Holland, demy quarto, *L*1. 16s. Royal quarto, *L*2. 12s. 6d. Imperial 4to. *L*5. 5s.

A Translation of of the papers printed in the French Language in the Appendix of the preceding work, demy 5s. royal 7s. 6d.

The Annual Register or a View of the History, Politics and Literature, of the year 1794. 16s.

The Annual Register for the Year 1802, being the second volume of the new series, commencing with the present century. 16s.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by T. Clarkson, A. M. 2 vol. 8vo. *L*1. 4s.

Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens. 3 vol. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

IRELAND.

An Enquiry into the History of Tithe, its Influence upon the Agriculture, Population, and Morals of Ireland.

MEDICINE.

A Reply to some Animadversions of Dr. E. N. Bancroft, on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By James M'Gregor, M. D. F. R. S. E.

METEOROLOGY.

A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture. By Henry Robertson, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Riches and Poverty, a Pathetic Tale. By Miss Barrell, 12mo. 5s.

A Day in Spring, and other Poems. By Richard Westall, R. A.

An Essay on Light Reading, as it may be supposed to influence Moral Conduct and Literary Taste. By the Rev. Edw. Mangin, M. A. 5s. 6d.

Second Report of the Committee of the African Institution. 1s.

Memoirs of Maria, Countess D'Alva. By Priscilla Parlante. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Remarks on the Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, by Dr. Barrow, and the Rev. Mr. Nares, on the Prize Dissertations of the Rev. Mr. Pearson and Mr. Cunningham, before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,

and on Lord Teignmouth's Pamphlet on the Practicability of converting the Natives of India to Christianity. By Major Scott Waring. 5s.

Brother Abraham's Answer to Peter Plymley; to which is prefixed a post-liminious Preface on the Machinery of Popery. 2s. 6d.

Public Spirit, or a Brief View of the Dangers of the Country, in Opposition to Mr. Roscoe and others. 3s.

The Adventures of Ulysses, by Charles Lamb. 4s.

A Letter to a Noble Lord, touching some Points in the Constitution of the High Court of Admiralty. 2s.

Additional Observations on the American Treaty, with remarks on Mr. Baring's Pamphlets, &c. By T. P. Courtenay, Esq. 5s.

Characteristical Views of the past and present State of the People of Spain and Italy. By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. 9s.

The Annual Review and History of Literature, for the Year 1807. Arthur Aikin, Editor. Royal 8vo. 21s.

Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By Thomas Keate, Esq. F. R. S. 4to. 12s.

Vindications of the Hindoos from the Aspersions of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, A. M. 5s.

NOVELS.

Marianna, or Modern Manners, 2 vols. 8s.

The Ring and the Well. By Joseph Cottle.

The Cottages of Glenburnie. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY.

Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, vol. xiv.

POETRY.

The Warrior's Return, and other Poems, by Mrs. Opie. Small 8vo. 6s.

Classical Selections in Verse, comprising a large Collection of Pieces, Narrative, Humorous, Descriptive, Pathetic, and Miscellaneous. 4s.

Original Poems, intended for the Use of Young Persons. By Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. M. P. On a plan recommended by the Rev. Dr. Watts. 3s.

The Plants, a Poem, Cantos I and II. with Notes and occasional Poems. By William Tighe, Esq. M P. 8vo 8s.

POLITICS.

A Letter to the Hon. H. G. Otis, on the present state of the National Affairs of America. By John Quincy Adams. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Disquisitions on Population; in which the Principles of the Essay on Population by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are examined and refuted. By Robert Acklam Ingram, D. D. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

An Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Propriety and Usefulness of Sunday Evening Lectures. By the Rev. Geo. Henderick. 1s.

No False Alarm, or a Sequel to Religious Union, being the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford. By the Rev. H. Shepherd, D. D. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon on the Propriety of preaching the Calvinistic Doctrines; and the authorities for that Practice. By the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, A. M. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Magna Britannia; vol. 2, Part 1. containing a Topographical Account of the County of Cambridge; with 33 plates. By the Rev. D. Lysons, &c. &c. &c. and Samuel Lysons, Esq. &c. 4to. 2l. 2s.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

No. 2. Report from the Committee on Expired and Expiring Laws. January, 1808.

This Report is divided into Four Parts, and contains,

I. A Register of Temporary Laws, now in force (including those of the Parliament of Ireland) from the commencement of the Reign of King William III. to the 21st of January, 1808, the commencement of the Session of 48 George III, subdivided into, 1. Acts of the English and British Parliaments, to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 2. Acts of the Irish Parliament passed before the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3. Acts of the United Parliament subsequent to the first of January, 1801.

II. List of Expired Laws between June 22, 1807, and Jan. 21, 1808.

III. List of Expiring Laws, viz. 1, Acts Expiring at the end of the present Session, 48 George III. 2. Acts Expiring after Jan. 21, 1808, and before the 1st of August, 1809.

IV. List of Laws, whereof the duration depends on Public Contingencies, viz. 1. On the War. 2. On certain Public Contingencies other than the War.

V. Index of the Subject Matter of the Acts contained in this Report.

No. 5. Orders in Council. Jan. 26.

These Orders bear date respectively, Jan. 7; Feb. 4; 18; Aug. 19. Nov. 11; 18; 25; and Dec. 18, 1807. They are 14 in number.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN,

No. 2.—1st August, 1808.

THE HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE: with the Original of Counties, Hundreds or Wapentakes, Boroughs, Corporations, Towns, Parishes, Villages and Hamlets; the Foundation and Origin of Monasteries, Churches, Advowsons, Tythes, Rectories, Impropriations and Vicarages in general; describing those of this County in particular; as also the several Honors, Mannors, Castles, Seats, and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Succession of the Lords of each Mannor therein. Also the Characters of the Abbotts of St Albans faithfully collected from Public Records, Ledger Books, ancient Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, and other select Authorities. Together with an exact Transcript of Domesday Book, so far as concerns this Shire, and the Translation thereof into English. To which are added the Epitaphs and memorable Inscriptions in all the Parishes. And likewise the Blazon of the Coats of Arms of the several noblemen and Gentlemen Proprietors in the same. Illustrated with a large Map of the County; a prospect of Hertford; The Ichnography of St. Albans and Hitchin; and many Sculptures of the principal Edifices and Monuments. By Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt. Serjeant at Law.*

Nos Patriæ Fines et dulcia scripsimus arva.——VIRGIL.

London: Printed for Ben. Griffin in the Great Old Bailey, Sam. Keble, at the Turk's Head in Fleet Street, Dan. Browne at the Black Swan and Bible without Temple Bar, Dan. Midwinter and Thos. Leigh, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church Yard. MDCC.

* The Author of this work was descended from a family which came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a native of the county

This Book is one of the scarcest among those which treat of the Topography of England, and is only occasionally to be purchased. Two or three copies have lately been sold as high as *L*40. each. It is in one volume folio, and the page divided into two columns. Its Contents are as follow.

Title.

Dedication to John, Earl of Bridgewater, 4 pages.

Preface, 4 pages.

Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 600 pages.

Degrees of Precedency, page 601.

Addenda et Corrigenda, 2 pages.

Index of the principal Matters, and Names of Places, 11 pages.

Index of Names of Persons, 9 pages.

Correction of a Passage in page 84, and the Pedigree of the family of Willymots of Kelshul, 1 page.

This work opens with a general account of the County, comprising, 1. The Soil, 2. The Rivers, which are the Thames, the Pirre or Pirrall, the Hiz, the Oughton and the Rhee; all of which rise on the borders of Hertfordshire, and im-

of which he has given the History. In the year 1647 he was admitted of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, and in 1649 removed to the Middle Temple. In 1656 he was called to the Bar, and in 1661 constituted a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hertford, made one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple in 1675, and Steward of the Borough Court of Hertford. In 1680 he was appointed by charter, Recorder of that place, and in the year following elected Reader of the Middle Temple, and received the honour of Knighthood, at Windsor Castle, from King Charles II. In June, 1688 he was called to the degree of Sergeant at Law, and the same year advanced to be a Welsh Judge, or one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock and Radnor in Wales. He died in the year 1700, and was buried at Yardley in Hertfordshire.

Sir Henry Chauncy was well qualified for writing the work now before us. In the Preface he observes "That the near affinity Historical

mediately run into other counties; the Verlume, Ver, or Mure, the Colne, the Gade, the Bulborne, the Luy, or the Lea, the principal River of this County; the Mimeram, or Marran; the Kime; the Beane, or Benefician; the Rib; the Quin; the Ash; the Sturt; and the New River, or Middleton's Waters; all these run through the body of the county. The Laws made to preserve the Navigation of the River Lea from London to Ware and Hertford are then given, and an account of the cutting of the new River from the Springs of Chadwell and Amwell to London, by Sir Hugh Middleton. 3. Of Medicinal Waters found at Barnet, Northall and at Cuffely, and the Petrifying Springs at Broadfield and Clothall. 4. Of the Air. 5. Of the Inhabitants, and the Tenures by which the Saxons held their lands; with a List of the Tenants in Capite, or those who held lands in this county at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Sir Henry then treats of the Government, and gives an account of the distinctions observed among men during the Feudal times. These distinctions include Military men, Socmen and Labourers: among the first are reckoned the Great Barons, the Vavasors, Thanes, Knights, Esquires

Antiquities have to that Science which he had studied (the law), and all along practised, obliged him to be conversant in Authors that treat thereof. Nor had his frequent view of Records, immediately relating to several parts of Hertfordshire, in many cases where he had been consulted, a little contributed to qualify him for an undertaking of this kind; though for completing it, he was obliged to have recourse to all the Records that concerned that County, the better to enable him to serve such gentlemen as had lost their Grants or Charters, and would know the privileges belonging to their several manors.

Sir Henry complains that many Gentlemen who mistook their Interest delayed, and others denied him the opportunity of asserting their rights. He however proposed to add whatever Grants and Records he might afterwards obtain, and which should prove useful to lords of Manors, in an Appendix, to be printed separately.

and Gentlemen; the second consisted of Socmen in ancient Demesne, Socmen by free service, and Socmen by base service; the third sort were the Bordars, Cotars, Villans, Servants and Rustics. He then gives the History of the introduction of Arms to distinguish the Military; and proceeds to describe the nature of the Military Service, and the gradations by which the people came to be admitted into a share of the Government, by choosing representatives to sit in Parliament.

He next gives a list of those gentlemen who resided in the County of Hertford in the time of King Henry VI, who could expend £10 per annum, the number of whom then amounted to 80. Then follows a Catalogue of the Members of Parliament for this County from the 20th of Edward I, to the 7th of William III. The manner in which the Counties were governed by the Saxons and Danes is next mentioned; after which is given an account of the Earls of Hertford, beginning with Richard Strongbow, son of Gilbert de Tonebridge, who about the year 1124 obtained the title of Earl of Hertford, and of whose family there succeeded seven other Earls, the last of whom was killed in the Battle of Bannockburn in Scotland, in 1314. In 1537, King Henry VIII created Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, in whose family the title yet continues. This part is concluded by a List of the Sheriffs of Hertfordshire from the Conquest to the year 1696, and an account of the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

The Topographical part now commences, and is divided into five divisions. The first is an account of the divisions of the hundreds of Odsey and Edwinstree, in which is described the Boundaries of the hundred of Odsey, and the Topography of sixteen parishes contained in that hundred. In the history of Hensworth, Sir Henry gives an account of the origin of Parishes, and in that of Ashwell of the Endowment of Churches. Under the parish of Cal-

decote he introduces the history of the Right of Presentation to Churches; in that of Radewell, an account of the differences observed in building these Structures, and under Bigrave the forms made use of in consecrating them. In the History of Yardley, he gives an account of the payments, called Procurations and Synodals; and under Risden, takes occasion to enter upon the manner of creating Sergeants at Law, of whose office and privileges he gives a detailed account. In the Parish of Tharfield he takes notice of the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and its Origin.

The Author now enters upon the Hundreds of Edwinstree, corrupted from Ermine Street, the name of a Roman Road which crosses it; it contains 25 Parishes. In giving an account of the first Parish, Barley, he shortly mentions the History of the Origin of Manors, and under Barkeway treats of the Formation and History of the Court Leet. Under Ainstie is given a short account of the office of Churchwarden, and its origin, and in his description of the Parish of Aspeden there is a long account of the Banquet and Masque given by Ralph Freeman, Sheriff of London, in 1633, to King Charles I, and his Queen. Under Albury he treats of the office of Baron of the Exchequer; and in the History of Hadham Parva gives an explanation of several words made use of in the grants of our earlier Kings, viz. Soc, Sac, Toll, Them, Infangthef and Outfangthef, Hamsoken, Gritbreach and Frithsoken.

The second division of this County comprises the liberty of the hundreds of Braughing and Hertford, the former of which contains 13 Parishes. Under the Parish of Bishop Stortford, Sir Henry gives the History of Bells, and their introduction into Churches, and in that of Standon an account of the order of Knights Banneret.

The Hundred of Hertford comprises the Town and Liberty of Hertford, and 15 Parishes. In giving the History of that Town, the Author introduces an account of the

origin and quality of the Boats and Vessels made use of in Navigation by the ancients; the origin of Cities and Towns; the history of the invention of Music, and its introduction into Religious Worship, accompanied by the Organ; account of Christ's Hospital in London, and that branch of it in this Town. In the Parish of Thele he explains the term Donative, as applied to an Ecclesiastical Benefice.

The third division of this County comprises the Hundreds of Bradewater and Hichin; the former of which, containing 26 parishes, is first described. In the parish of Hatfield, Sir Henry introduces a history of the origin of the noble Order of the Garter; in that of Eyot St. Lawrence an account of Rahere, founder of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in London, and the vision which induced him to undertake that foundation; in Knebworth an account of the order of Knighthood among the Grecians and Romans, &c.; in Baldock the History and forms of proceeding in Trial by Ordeal, with Fire or Water, with the Ritual observed in those purgations, and an account of the Trial by Battle.

The fourth division of this County comprises the hundred of Caishoe, the history of which commences with an account of the Roman City of Verulam, and of the affairs of that People in Britain; of the introduction of Christianity into this Island; Life of St. Alban; History of the Town and Abbey of St. Alban's; of the Institution of Cathedral and Parish Churches, and Monasteries; Lives of the Abbots of St. Alban's; Pensions to the Abbot and Monks of this Monastery at the dissolution; Charter granted by King Edward VI; List of Members of Parliament for this Borough, from the 1st of Queen Mary to the 7th of William III; List of Mayors, Stewards, Recorders, Chief Burgesses, Aldermen, Chamberlains, Town Clerks and Assistants; Accounts of the Hospitals of St. Julian, and St. Mary de Pre; Chapel of St.

Germain; Manors belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's; Monastery of Sopwell; persons that have received their honours from this Town; eminent persons born here, viz. Sir John Mandeville; Sir John King, and Sir Francis Pemberton. In the Parish of Alvenham is given the History of the title of Duke.

The fifth division of this County contains the Hundred of Dacorum; and in the Parish of Harpedon is given an account of the degree of Barrister at Law, and of the Inner and Middle Temple in London; in that of North Mims will be found the Life of Sir Thomas More; and in that of Shenley an account of the office or profession of Attorney.*

* Mr. Gough, in British Topography, volume 1. p. 420, says, "that Sir Henry had by him considerable additions and continuations, which came afterwards into the hands of Nathaniel Salmon, and were the chief foundation of his History of Hertfordshire, published in 1728, in one volume, folio.

"Mr. Forester, of Bradfield in this county, father of Dr. Pulter Forester, Chancellor of Lincoln, and nearly related to Sir Henry Chauncy, had made great additions to Sir Henry's Book, which copy was in the hands of the late William Forester, Esq. the elder brother, who died about 1767. This Copy was bought, on the death of Dr. Pulter Forester, by Mr. B. White, of Fleet Street, who sold it for £8. 8s. 0. The additions contained only a few Incumbents and Land owners. Mr. Cole had another copy, with many Manuscript additions by the late Browne Willis. A third copy, with large Manuscript additions by Peter Le Neve, is in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

"Paul Wright, B. D. formerly Curate and Lecturer of all Saints, Hertford, now Vicar of Oakley, in Essex, having received some Manuscript Papers relating to Sir Henry Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, proposed to publish an accurate edition of that elaborate work, with continuations to the present time, from his own actual view of every parish, as well as from the communications of others, that nothing might be wanting to make this work as complete as possible." We believe Mr. Wright died without carrying his proposal into effect.

List of Plates in Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, and the Names of the Persons who presented them to the Author.

Portrait of Sir Henry Chauncy, of Yardley-bury, Sergeant at Law, engraved by J. Savage.*

Map of Hertfordshire, whole sheet, H. Moll fecit, 1700. page 1.

Broadfield, p. 74, engraved by J. Savage. Presented by James Forester, Esq.

Risden House, p. 79, by J. Drapentiere.† Presented by Thomas Stones, Esq.

* This Artist resided in London, and worked much for the Booksellers, and also executed several Plates on his own account, under one of which, the Portrait of Philip King of Spain, is written "Sold by J. Savage, near the Doctors Commons." He may be styled engraver to a set of Heroes whom Prior calls *the Unfortunate Brave*, but some of his Portraits are of men who fell in a better cause; viz. Bishop Latimer, Algernon Sydney, Alderman Cornish, the Earl of Argyle, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and the Duke of Monmouth. He worked principally with the graver, but without any great taste, and his Drawing is still more defective than the mechanical part of his Plates. He was paid three pounds each for engraving the Portraits of *Bishop Latimer* and *John a Lasca*. He also engraved the Portrait of Sir Henry Chauncy; Sir Henry Pollexfen; Arthur, Earl of Torrington; Dr. CharlesLeigh, Author of the Natural History of Lancashire, &c.; John Gadbury, &c. two of the Plates in Tempest's Cries of London,* some Coins in Evelyn's Numismata; two Plates for Guidott's *Thermæ Britannicæ*, and two plates of Birds in Sir Hans Sloane's History of Jamaica.

† He resided in London, but it does not appear that he was a native of England. He worked with the graver, in a style sufficiently neat,

* These are, No. 24, "The Merry Fidler," the Portrait of a Man whose name was Hugh Massey, who gained a subsistence by playing on the Violin through the Streets of London; and No. 71, "The London Quaker," a woman known by the name of *Rachael of Covent Garden*. Grainger says he had seen her Portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers' Meetings.

Hyde Hall, p. 81, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir Nicholas Miller.

Newsills Bury, p. 99, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Newland, Esq.

Cockenhatch, p. 102, by ditto. Presented by Edward Chester, Esq.

Widyall Hall, p. 111, by ditto. Presented by James Goulston, Esq.

Throcking, p. 118, by J. Savage. Presented by Robert Elwes, Esq.

Aspeden Hall, p. 125, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Ralph Freeman, Esq.

Little Court, p. 131, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Turner, Esq.

Brent Pelham Hall, p. 142, by ditto. Presented by Francis Flyer, Esq.

More Place, p. 160, by ditto. Presented by William Berners, Esq.

Pishobury, p. 179, by ditto. Presented by Lady Wiseman.

Hide Hall, p. 182, by ditto.

Half sheet plate of the Monument of Sir John Leventhorpe, Bart. and his Lady, with their effigies recumbent, p. 186. These two Plates were presented by Sir Robert Jocelyn, Bart.

but without taste, and his Drawing of the Human Figure is below criticism. Among his Portraits are the following; Benjamin Keach, Sir James Dyer, J. Todd, Mr. Perkins; two Portraits of Daniel Burgess, one aged 45, 1691, and the other aged 65; John Moyle, Surgeon, 1702; The Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch, M. A. Dean of York, altered by Drapentiere from a previously engraved Portrait of Benjamin Calamy; Samuel Pomfret, aged 70, 1721. There is also a small satirical print of his in an oval, representing a lady shaving a gentleman, half figures, with this inscription, *Le beau Service.* He engraved the greater part of the Plates in Sir Henry Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire.

The latter Plate is numbered p. 81, but it should be placed at p. 186, where there is an account of it and the Inscription upon it.

Half sheet plate of the Monument of George, Lord Hewitt, p. 185, where there is the Inscription upon it.

Monument of Sir Thomas Hewitt, Bart. p. 185, on which page is printed the inscription upon it.

Monument of Sir William Hewitt, and Mary, his wife. The Knight is in Armour, and has his left hand on his sword, and his lady a book in hers: their right hands are in each other's, p. 186, on which page the inscription is printed. These three Plates were presented by Lady Wiseman.

New Place, p. 190, by J. Drapentiere.

Monument of Bridget, daughter of Sir John Gore, p. 191.

Monument of John Gore, p. 191.

The inscriptions on these two Monuments are on page 191, (numbered by an error of the press, 183). The three last Plates were presented by Henry Gore, Esq.

Stansted Bury, p. 195, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Edmund Fielde, Esq.

Honsden House, p. 199, by ditto. Presented by Matthew Bluett, Esq.

Standon Lordship, p. 220, by ditto. Presented by Lord Aston.

Hammells, p. 227, by ditto. Presented by Sir Thomas Brograve, Bart.

North Prospect of the Town of Hertford, from Porthill, p. 261, by ditto. Presented by John Dimsdale, Mayor.

Balls, near Hertford, p. 265, by ditto. Presented by Lady Harrison and Richard Harrison, Esq.

The Park, p. 272, by ditto. Presented by John Cullum, Esq.

Camfield Place, p. 272, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Prestley, Esq.

Bedwell Park, p. 276, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Atkins, Esq.

Knebworth Place, p. 353, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir William Lytton.

The Town of Hitchin, p. 392, by ditto. Presented by Sir Ralph Radcliffe, and other Inhabitants.

Hitchin Church, p. 392, by ditto. Presented by the Rev. Francis Bragge, B. D. and other Inhabitants.

Temple Dinsley, p. 398, by ditto. Presented by Sir Edwin Sadler, Bart.

Offley Place, p. 405, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir John Spencer.

Little Offley, p. 406, by ditto. Presented by Richard Helder, Esq.

Stagenhoe, p. 414, by ditto.

The Town of St. Alban's, p. 428, by John Oliver.* Presented by Sir Robert Austen.

The Hoo, p. 510, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir Jonathan Keate.

South Prospect of Bushy Hall, p. 540, by ditto.

East and West prospect of ditto, p. 541, by ditto.

North prospect of ditto, p. 541, by ditto. These three Plates presented by Sir Robert Marsham, Bart.

* This artist is called Isaac, by Walpole, but his name was John. He was a painter on glass, and possessed great merit. There is a Window executed by him in Christ Church, Oxford, representing the delivery of Peter from prison, by the Angel, which is a sufficient testimony of his abilities. It is inscribed, *J. Oliver, ætat. suæ* 84, *anno* 1700, *pinxit deditque.* This Artist resided on Ludgate Hill, at the sign of the Eagle and Child, and engraved in Mezzotinto the portrait of James II. of England, seated on his Throne, with the addressers thanking him for his declaration of liberty of conscience. He also engraved in the same manner Lord

Berkhampstead Place, p. 577, engraved by John Oliver. Presented by Edward Sayer, Esq.

Tring House, p. 593, by ditto. Presented by Henry Guy, Esq.

Penley House, p. 594, by ditto. Presented by Sir Richard Anderson, Bart.

There is a List of the Plates inserted in some copies, but it does not belong to the book originally. In this List it is mentioned that there were four cancelled leaves, viz. pp. 5, 121, 253, and 303.*

Chancellor Jefferies, whom he styles Earl of Flint,† a title which none of our historians, Walpole observes, mention to have been given to or designed for him.—John Woremberg, the Dutch Dwarf, and a print representing a Boy asleep, with a scull by him, inscribed *Mortis Imago*, from Artemisia Gentilesia, a middle sized Plate, lengthways. There is also by him a slight Etching of Views at Tangiers; a View of the Hotwells at Bath, dated 1676, *J. Oliver fecit, aqua forti*; and a head prefixed to a small work entitled "The Man of Sorrow." He engraved four of the plates in Chauncy's Hertfordshire. After the Fire of London he was employed jointly with Mr. Hooke in surveying and laying out the ground for rebuilding the City.

* In a copy belonging to Mr. White, of Fleet Street are the following Drawings, viz.

Cottered Church, p. 68.

Rye House, p. 195.

Hunsdon House, p. 197.

Monument in Bennington Church, p. 346.

† Granger says, that he was once inclined to think that the title of Earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned Friend of his communicated to him the Dedication of the following book, "Dissertatio Lithologica, Auctore Joanne Groenvelt, Transisalano, M. D. E. Coll. Med. Lond. Editio secunda. Londini, "1687." 8vo. "*Honoratisismo Domino*, D. Georgio Comiti Flintensi, Vice "Comiti de Weikham, Baroni de Weim, *supremo Angliæ Cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo, Regi Angliæ, a secretioribus consiliis.*"

Pedigrees in Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire.

Allington, of Wymondley, p. 363.
Austen, of Stagenhoe, p. 414.
Barrington, of Graveley, p. 366.
Bandu, of Hadham Hall, p. 154.
Berners, of Hadham Magna, pp. 160, 161.
Billers, of Thornley, p. 172.
Blunt, of Ridge, p. 503.
Boteler, of Woodhall, p. 333.
Bourstal, of Ayot St. Lawrence, p. 325.
Brograve, of Braughing, p. 227.
Capel, of Hadham Hall, p. 155.
Cecil, of Hatfield, now Marquis of Salisbury, p. 308.
Chauncy, p. 55—60.
Cock, of Cheshunt, p. 296.
Coningsby, of North Mimms, p. 462.
Coningsby, of Potterells, p. 531.
Dacre, of Cheshunt, p. 301.
De Magnaville, of Sabridgeworth, p. 173.
Denny, of Cheshunt, p. 300.

Ruins of Minsden Chapel, p. 396.

Ruins of Sopwell Nunnery, St. Alban's, p. 437.

Monument of the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, in the Church of Gatesden Parva, p. 555.

In the Copy belonging to the British Museum there are two plates inserted, viz.

1. The South Prospect of Hatfield House, drawn by Thomas Sadler,* and engraved by J. Collins.

2. The Chesnut Tree at Wymondley Parva, drawn by T. Hearne, and etched by B. T. Pouncy, p. 361.

* He was the son of Thomas Sadler, and grandson of John Sadler, a Master in Chancery, who was much in favour with Oliver Cromwell. Thomas Sadler, jun. was deputy Clerk of the Pells, and frequently made Drawings. His father being intimate with Sir Peter Lely, received instructions from that master, and painted in Miniature for his amusement, but towards the end of his life, becoming unfortunate, took to Portrait Painting for emolument.

Docwra, of Offley, p. 406.
Fairclough, of Fairclough Hall, p. 375.
Flyer, of Uttoxeter, p. 142.
Fountain, of Brockman's, p. 531.
Frowick, of North Mimms, p. 462.
Gardener, of Amwell Parva, p. 264.
Helwish, or Elwes, p. 118.
Hoo, of Hoo, Lords Hoo and Hastings, p. 510.
Jocelyn, of Hide Hall, p. 183.
Lee, of St. Julian's, p. 459.
Leventhorpe, of Shingey Hall, p. 182.
Lytton, of Knebworth, p. 353.
Maynard, Lords Maynard, p. 40, and in the Addenda.
Mildmay, of Pishobury, p. 179.
Moryson, of Cashiobury, p. 484.
More, of More Hall, or Gobions, p. 534.
Nevil, of Berkhampstead Parva, p. 281.
Pilkington, of Stagenhoe, p. 413.
Poultney, of Shenley, p. 535.
Pulter, of Loughborough, p. 73.
Robinson, of Cheshunt, p. 302.
Sadlier, of Temple Dinsley, p. 398.
Say, of Sabridgeworth, p. 174.
Scales, Barons Scales, pp. 99, 100.
Seymour, Earls of Hertford, p. 21.
Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, p. 62.
Shotbolt, *alias* Battalion, p. 61.
Spencer, of Offley, p. 405.
Strongbow, Earls of Hertford, p. 21.
Taverner, of Hexton, p. 518.
Tredenham, of Ware, pp. 208, 209.
Throckmorton, of Chisfield, p. 368.
Vere, Earls of Oxford, pp. 134, 136.
Waterhouse, of Hemsted, p. 548.
Willymot, of Kelshull, *on the last page of the Book.*

Besides the above Pedigrees there is a great deal of Family History interspersed in the Topographical descriptions of the various Manors, which, though containing materials for the illustration of the Genealogy of a great number of families, cannot be ranked in a Catalogue of Pedigrees.

[*This Analysis was made from,* 1, *A Copy in the Library of the British Museum;* 2, *one in the Library of the London Institution,* 3, 4, *two Copies belonging to Mr. White, in Fleet Street, and* 5, *one the property of Mr. Laurie, jun. in Fleet Street.**]

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 26.]

6. The importance of a regular transmission of the copies of Parish Registers in every diocese, to the diocesan, or his chancellor, which by the canons of 1603, ought to take place annually, having engaged the attention of the committee, they directed inquiries to be made upon this head; and, although they have the satisfaction to find that upon an average of the last ten years, these copies have been regularly transmitted annually by nearly all the parishes in sixteen of the twenty-six dioceses in England, and triennially in two or three dioceses; yet it appears that a very large proportion of the parishes in each of the remaining dioceses have neglected to comply with this salutary regulation, which, considering the great utility that may be derived from it, in guarding the evidences of title and pedigree from spoliation or confusion, ought in all instances to be completely and punctually enforced.

7. In viewing the repositories assigned to the preservation of the Public Records in London, the committee have seen with satisfaction, the state of many of the buildings, and the regularity of their internal arrangement, particularly the Tower; the Chapter House; the Rolls Chapel; the buildings allotted to the Six Clerks; the Inrolment; and the Report Office in Chancery. Other offices however belonging to that court, and most of those belonging to the courts of common law, are inconveniently circumstanced, many of them belonging to private owners, who may remove them at pleasure, from place to place, and many of them (though containing Dockets of Judgments, and other Records of great moment, as affecting the titles to landed property) are exposed to the most imminent risk of destruction by fire; and several of the principal offices are also too small for the present scale of business, a circumstance prejudicial to the suitors, as well as inconvenient to the officers. The ancient buildings adjoining to Westminster Hall, containing all the offices belonging to the Exchequer of Receipt, are not only too much straitened in space, but they are also constructed of materials which render them wholly unsafe for the purposes to which they are allotted. And the Committee having found that the Papers in the office of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, were perishing daily by damp, in the vaults under the buildings in Somerset Place, and that if any accident of fire happened to that office, or to the Pipe office, the originals and duplicates of the public accounts must be consumed together; and that the Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office, in the same place, were exposed equally to all those complicated risks, and were in the mean time, absolutely inaccessible for want of space; they thought it their duty in this instance, to inquire into the best means for providing an immediate remedy; and they have the

satisfaction to state, that means apparently effectual have been proposed, and are about to be carried into execution.

8. According to the Returns made from the principal repositories, it appears that their Calendars and Indexes are in general sufficiently complete, with some few exceptions, which will be noticed more particularly when the committee come to point out what remains to be done on this head.

9. The official establishments of some of the great repositories want regulation, either where the fees are fixed at too high a rate, or are wholly unascertained; these also will be particularly noticed amongst the further measures which the committee will have to propose.

10. In the course of this investigation it has appeared to the committee to be not inconsistent with their duty upon this occasion, to suggest that it may be proper to destroy those documents which it is useless and inconvenient to preserve.

Of the first sort, a striking example occurs in the instance of the Exchequer Port Bills, which were established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; they were afterwards superseded by a change of system in the Customs, condemned as imperfect and useless by the commissioners of accounts, in 1780, and finally stopped (under the recommendation of the Finance Committee) in 1799. The former imperfect and useless returns, nevertheless, continue to incumber the King's Remembrancer's office, the office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, and other offices.

It is undoubtedly right to proceed with the utmost caution in destroying any public Books or Papers whatever; but it seems evident, that in all branches of the Exchequer, and in many other offices, the books of temporary use, whereof the contents are afterwards entered of record, might be destroyed much to the convenience of the office, and without any detriment to the Public.

In the same light the committee have had occasion to

notice in the Pell Office in the Exchequer of Receipt, a most useless waste of time and money, by engrossing on parchment the copies of the Paper Books in which all the transactions of the office have been regularly entered ; and also by making up declarations of accounts at Easter and Michaelmas annually, which according to the modern course of the Exchequer are utterly unserviceable. It is computed that no less than £50,000 has been expended in this article unnecessarily during the present [18th] century.

On the other hand, for the purpose of collecting the best information on the methods to be observed in making up and preserving the useful Records, and rendering them more serviceable to the public, the committee have not only called upon each separate officer for his opinion on what concerned his own particular department, but they have also obtained from persons most eminent for their skill and experience (whose general assistance they have used throughout this inquiry) a distinct and detailed explanation of the modes, which, according to their observation and judgment, it would be most advisable to adopt in future, for writing and preserving the public records, books and papers, in all offices and repositories. It is with confidence the committee refer to these opinions as containing much practical detail of real utility to those on whom the execution of these services may rest, repecting the different characters of hand writing in different ages ; the most durable Ink (a subject which well deserves a chemical investigation), and the different modes of restoring its appearance when faded, or nearly obliterated ; the materials for forming rolls or books, the circumstances of preference belonging to each, and the advantages or disadvantages attending the structure and distribution of the Buildings destined for their preservation.

11. Lastly, that the House may have the fullest proof of

the desire entertained by the committee to render their inquiries profitable to the public, they have analysed the contents of all the returns which they have received, and they have drawn up a SYSTEMATIC VIEW of them all, arranged under the leading divisions of our constitution, government and jurisprudence: in addition to which they have caused TWO TABLES to be prepared by very learned and able persons, which they shall present to the House in a subsequent report; the first of these tables exhibiting under this SYSTEMATIC arrangement all the dates of the several instruments, and the places in which they are deposited; the second exhibiting an ALPHABETICAL enumeration of the same articles in a more detailed manner, with additional explanations of their nature, and references to the particular contents of some of the most important records, such as the Close Rolls at the Tower,* as well as to all the authentic copies and catalogues of Public Records and papers which are known to exist, in print or manuscript; distinguishing England from Scotland throughout, for the sake of perspicuity and practical convenience.

* The importance and variety of the entries upon the Close Rolls, will be best understood from the following statement in the return made by the Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

"On the Close or Claus Rolls are entered a great variety of documents which relate to the prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the Peers and Commons, the different branches of judicature, civil, ecclesiastical, naval and military; the measures used for manning and fitting out our Fleets and Armies; for the raising of subsidies and imposts; for suppressing of Riots and Tumults, and for the preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, with a great variety of writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the affairs of the Royal Household, and for the Coin of the Kingdom, &c. On the backs of these Rolls are writs of Summons to Parliament, and for the expenses of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses; Proclamations; Inrolments of Deeds between Party and Party; Liveries, and Seisins of Lands, &c. &c."

With respect to the materials from which these Tables are compiled, it is necessary to observe, that some of the repositories have confined their returns to those manuscripts of which no catalogue has been hitherto printed, and have omitted all the articles in their possession which have been enumerated in Catalogues already printed, such for instance are the returns from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and for the greater part, of the Museum. The limits necessarily assigned to an inquiry like the present, have not allowed the committee to institute a re-examination of these articles; and it seems enough for public use, that they should be here pointed out. The same observation applies also to the numberless copies and transcripts of records and other public documents collected by Lord Hale, Sir William Dugdale, Ashmole, Pepys, and Madox, some of the most remarkable of them are referred to, under the original articles to which they belong; but it must be always considered, that as well with regard to originals as transcripts, further recourse is to be had to those printed Catalogues which are already in the possession of the Public, as auxiliary and supplementary to these Tables.*

III. FURTHER MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

It remains for the Committee to state, next, the further measures, which, in their judgment, it may be advisable to adopt, for attaining the ends which the House have directed them to keep in view throughout this inquiry: and in doing this, it will be most convenient to assign a distinct consideration to what regards ENGLAND, and what belongs

* Ex. gr. Catalogi MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxon, 1697.—The Catalogue of the Cottonian and Harleian MSS. in the British Museum; the Catalogue of Corpus Christi Coll. Cantab. by Nasmith; and the Catalogue of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by Todd.

separately to SCOTLAND, an essential difference of technical distinctions in these matters prevailing in the two Countries.

ENGLAND.

The Heads of observation which occurred to the Committee upon this part of the subject, are, 1. Buildings; 2. Calendars and Indexes; 3. Transfers; 4. Establishments of Office; 5. The Selection of such Records as it may be expedient to print under the authority of Parliament.

First, of Buildings.—These are in many instances public, but in many they are private property.

Some of the Public Buildings require additional accommodations or repairs, and others to be rebuilt.

The CHAPTER HOUSE requires to have a Building added to it, which may serve as an office for affording a more convenient inspection of the Records there, to all who have occasion to consult them; and at the same time that it furnishes a better accommodation for transcribing them when required, it will enable the several clerks upon this Establishment to proceed more diligently and constantly in completing their Indexes and Repertories, than can be expected of them during the greater part of the year in the present state of the apartments allotted for this business. The Committee recommend this measure with the more confidence, inasmuch as they find that the House of Commons presented an address to his present Majesty for erecting a Building contiguous to the Rolls Chapel for similar purposes; which has been since erected accordingly, and found to be productive of great convenience to the Public.

At the TOWER, nothing is wanting to its complete repair, except some additional support to the frame work and stages in the large apartment adjoining to what is commonly called Cæsar's Chapel.

The Paper Office of the HOUSE OF COMMONS stands in need of additional space and accommodation, for receiving the daily accumulation of Papers belonging to the House, and connected with its Proceedings.

The EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT, adjoining to Westminster Hall, including the office of the Auditor, Tellers, Tally Court, and Pells, according to the Report made to this House in 1789, and according to the unanimous opinion of all the present officers, ought to be speedily rebuilt, and secured from the hazards of fire.

The Exchequer of account, which is situated on the other side of Westminster Hall, and comprehends offices belonging to the King's Remembrancer, the Clerk of the Pleas, and the auditors of the Land Revenue for England and Wales, is in need of the same degree of attention.

And from what has been already noticed respecting the offices of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, the Pipe Office, and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in Somerset Place, it is evident, that the Measures already proposed, or such others, as may be more effectual for the same purpose, should be adopted without delay, inasmuch as the consequences of their destruction would be irretrievable, and must involve the Public and its accountants in the most inextricable difficulties.

Such Buildings as are PRIVATE Property should be purchased on behalf of the Public, in all cases where their present situation and structure are convenient for the uses to which they are applied, or their Contents should be transferred to some other Buildings, which are or may be made the Property of the Public.

Of this description is THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, in Scotland Yard, which should unquestionably be transferred from the damp and ruinous tenement where it now is, and

lodged in some public Building, fire proof, contiguous, if possible, to the offices of the Secretaries of State.

The offices of the Clerk of the Crown, Petty Bag, and examiners in Chancery, should be placed in some Building to be constructed at the Public expense, either in the Rolls Yard, or elsewhere, near to the other Chancery offices. And the like observation may be applied to the office of Register of Affidavits, Clerk of the Custodies, Clerk of the Dispensations and Faculties, and to the offices for the execution of Bankrupt Laws.

[*To be continued.*]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Society. By J. DRYANDER, *M. A. Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Library of the Royal Society is a repository chiefly of Books of Science and general Literature, and contains a few Manuscripts of which the titles are subsequently given. The Room in which the Library is kept, is a new building in Somerset House, and allotted to the Society by the munificence of his present Majesty. It is well suited for the preservation of Books, and contains every accommodation necessary for the convenient use of them. All Fellows of the Royal Society have permission to consult the books in the Library, and to borrow them when they have occasion to use them at home under proper regulations which are prescribed by the Statutes; nor have the Council of the Royal Society refused at any time to lend Books or Manuscripts to learned men, not belonging to their Corporation, who have had occasion to borrow them.

List of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Society, of London, usually admitted as Evidence in Courts of Justice.

1. Cartæ et Evidenciæ de terris et redditibus pertinentibus ad hospitale voc. domus Dei pertin. Monasterio Sti. Edmundi Bury.

2. Registrum Walteri de Monyton, Abbatis Glaston.

3. Registrum Abbatiæ de Nyneham in Manerio de Axeminster.

4. Registrum de diversis Terris et Tenementis adquisitis per Magistrum Johannem Wethamstede et D. Thomam Ramryge Abbates exempti Monasterii Sancti Albani.

5. Parcell' Maneriorum, Terrarum et ten̄torum Dnæ. Elizabethæ, Cressener Priorissæ Monasterii Beat' Mariæ Stæ. Margaretæque Virginum de Dertford in Com. Kanciæ et ejusdem Loci Conventus.

6. Rentale domus Elemosin. Monasterii Sti. Johannis Colcest. et Cartæ ejusdem domus.

7. Registrum Abbatiæ de Sybeton.

8. Liber de diversis Evidentiis Monasterii Sti. Augustini Cant.

9. Confirmationes Regiæ Fundationum Abbatiæ de Tynterna et Cartæ quædam aliæ. An ancient transcript on Paper.

There are also the following Manuscripts in this Library.

10. An ancient Abstract of Domesday Book.

11. A View of the Accomptes of the Four Tellors of the Exchequer from the Feast of St. Michael, Ao. 1 Jac. I, untill the Feast of Easter, Ao. 2; without Signatures.

12. Payments by the Treasurer of the King's Chamber from Feb. Ao. 29, to June, Ao. 33 Hen. VIII; also without signatures.

Three of these Manuscripts, viz. No. 5, 9, and 10, are not perfect, parts of them having been lost or cut out, before

they came into the possession of the Royal Society, which was in the year 1677. They have all been rebound since that period, and are not likely to suffer any other injury in their present situation.

Account of the Library of the Heralds' Office.

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Heralds' Office is situated on Bennett's Hill, and is private property belonging to the corporation of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms. It was erected after the Fire of London, at the expense of the Members, assisted by some Benefactions from the Nobility and Gentry, upon the site of their ancient habitation called *Derby Place*, which had been given to them by Queen Mary.

When the Room which is now, and has ever been, the Library, was first appropriated to that purpose, there was ample accommodation for the number of books, but that number has increased so much in the space of 130 years, that the Library has long since been found too small to contain the whole, and some hundreds of volumes are now in presses in the hall, where they are subject to great injury from damp, &c.

The Books contained in the Library of the College of Arms, are of the following description, viz.

1. A series of books called VISITATION BOOKS, containing the Pedigrees and Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, from the 21 Hen. VIII to the latter end of the 17th Century, during which period the two provincial Kings of Arms, Clarenceux and Norroy usually received, soon after their investiture in office, a commission under the great seal, authorizing them to visit the several counties within their respective provinces, " to peruse and take knowledge, survey and view of all manner of Arms,

Cognizances, Crests, and other like Devices, with the Notes of the Descents, Pedigrees and Marriages of all the Nobility and Gentry therein throughout contained; and also to reprove, controul, and make infamous by proclamation, all such as unlawfully, and without just authority, usurp or take any Name or Title of honour or dignity, as Esquire or Gentleman," &c. &c. The first of these commissions was issued in 21 Henry VIII, and the last in 2 James II.

2. Books containing Miscellaneous Pedigrees and Arms of Nobility and Gentry, being entries made in the Office, as well during the time when visitations were in use, as since that period. These Entries consist in some instances, of copies of large Pedigrees, in which all the branches of an extensive Family are brought together, compiled by divers Officers of Arms, and authenticated under the common Seal of the Corporation; in other instances of continuations of the chain of descent from the last entries in the Visitation Books, and other Pedigrees of various descriptions.

3. Books of Pedigrees and Arms of the Peers, pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Lords of the 11th of May, 1767.

4. Books of Pedigrees and Arms of Baronets, under a Royal Warrant of 3d Dec. 1783, "for correcting and preventing abuses in the order of Baronets." These Pedigrees and Arms had heretofore been entered, in the course of duty and rule of office, in the Books before alluded to, and not peculiarly appropriated to the order of Baronets.

5. Books of Entries of Funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry; being attested accounts of the time of death, place of burial, and of the mariages and issue of the several persons whose funerals were attended by Officers of Arms, or their deputies. These books refer to the same period of time as the Visitations. There are also some Certificates which have been entered within a few years.

6. Books containing accounts of Royal Marriages, Coronations, and Funerals.

7. Books called Earl Marshals' Books, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing entries of such Instruments, and Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual as relate to the Arms of the Blood Royal; licenses from the Crown for the change of Surnames and Arms, or for acceptance of Foreign Honours, &c. &c. These books also contain some few proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II, inclusive; and generally whatever relates to the exercise of that part of the Office of Earl Marshal which concerns the superintendance of the College.

8. Books of Arms of the Nobility and Knights of the Garter and Bath, and dockets or copies of all Grants of Arms to the present time.

There are also in the Library of the College nearly one thousand other volumes in Manuscript; containing copies of Visitations, Collections of Pedigrees and Arms, copies and abstracts of various Records applicable to Genealogical or Antiquarian Researches, comprehending the accumulated labours of Glover, Camden, Vincent, Philipot, Dugdale, Le Neve, Walker, and other distinguished and skilful Members of the College.

All these Books are in general in very good preservation, and arranged in tolerable order; there is a general Catalogue of the Books, and also general and particular Indexes to the Visitation Books, Funeral Certificates, Grants of Arms, and of the Books of Pedigrees of the nobility and gentry since the visitations ceased.

As a body corporate, the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms are entitled to make rules and orders amongst themselves for the arrangement and custody of their Books and Records. By the rules and orders at present in force, one of the six Heralds and one of the four Pursuivants,

attend in the public office in monthly rotation; and the office is open from nine o'clock in the morning till the evening. They make all searches, and give out copies or extracts of the said Records, and the fees arising therefrom are equally divided between them. The ordinary fee, for a search for a Coat of Arms, is, and has been for 200 years, Half a Crown; and for a copy or extract of a Pedigree, Five Shillings for every Generation.

The Fee for the attendance of an Officer of Arms with any book belonging to the College, in any Court of Law or otherwise, is one Guinea.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of the Works of SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE, LORD HAILES, *arranged in the Order of their Publication.*

1. Sacred Poems, or a collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures; by various Authors, *Edin.* 1751, 12mo. dedicated to Charles, Lord Hope, with a Preface of 12 pages.

2. The Wisdom of Solomon, Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus. *Edin.* 1755, 12mo.

3. Select Discourses (in number nine) by John Smith, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 12mo. pp. 291, *Edin.* 1756, with a Preface of five pages, "many quotations from the learned Languages translated, and notes added, containing allusions to ancient Mythology, and to the erroneous Philosophy which prevailed in the days of the Author; various inaccuracies of style have been corrected, and harsh expressions softened.

4. The World, No. 140, Sept. 4, 1755, a Meditation among Books.

5. Ditto, No. 147, October 23, 1755, "Both these pa-

pers are replete with wit and humour, and the last is introduced with a high character of it, and of the Author, by Mr. Moore, the editor and principal author of The World.

6. Ditto, No. 204, Nov. 25, 1756. "A piece of admirable Wit" on "*Good Things*, and the propriety of taxing them".

7. A Discourse of the unnatural and vile conspiracy, attempted by John, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother, against his Majesty's Person at St. Johnstoun, upon the 5th of Aug. 1600.—Of the republication of this Book there is no date, but the edition and notes are supposed to have been by Lord Hailes. 12mo, 1757.

8. A Sermon, which might have been preached in East Lothian, upon the 25th day of October, 1761, on Acts xxvii, 1, 2, "The Barbarians showed us no little kindness." *Edin.* 1761, pp. 25, 12mo. Occasioned by the Country People pillaging the Wreck of two Vessels, viz. The Betsy, Cunningham, and the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, from London to Leith, cast away on the Shore between Dunbar and North Berwick, all the Passengers on board the former, in number 17, perished; and 5 on board the latter, Oct. 16, 1761.

9. Memorials and letters relating to the History of Britain, in the Reign of James I, published from the originals. Glasgow, 1762.—Addressed to Philip Yorke, Viscount Royston, pp. 151. "From a Collection in the Advocates' Library, by Balfour of Denmyln." The Preface, of 4 pages, signed Dav. Dalrymple.

10. The Works of the ever memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton, now first collected together, in 3 vols. Glasgow, 1765; preface of 3 pages, Dedicated to William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.—"The edition said to be undertaken with his approbation; obsolete words altered, with corrections in spelling and punctuation."

11. A Specimen of a Book entitled, "Ane compendious Booke of Godly and Spiritual Songs collectit out of sundry Parts of the Scripture, with sundrie of other Ballates

changed out of prophaine Sanges, for avoyding of Sin and Harlotrie, with augmentation of sundry gude and Godly Ballates not contained in the first edition. Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart." 12mo. *Edin.* 1765, pp. 42, with a Glossary of 4 pages.

12. Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the reign of Charles I, published from the originals. Glasgow, 1766, pp. 189. Preface of 6 pages, signed Dav. Dalrymple; these were chiefly collected by Mr. Woodrow, author of the History of the Church of Scotland. Inscribed to Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session.

13. An Account of the Preservation of Charles II, after the Battle of Worcester, drawn up by himself; to which are added his letters to several persons. Glasgow, 1766, pp. 190. From the Manuscripts of W. Pepys, dictated to him by the King himself, and communicated by Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The letters are collected from various books; some of them now first published, communicated by the tutors of the Duke of Hamilton, by the Earl of Dundonald, &c. The Preface, of 4 pages is signed Dav. Dalrymple, and the book is dedicated to Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

14. The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI. 1766, 12mo.

15. A Catalogue of the Lords of Session, from the Institution of the College of Justice, in the year 1532, with Historical Notes, *Edin.* 1767. 4to. pp. 26.

16. The private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and his Friends, in 1725, never before published; printed in 1768, in quarto. Advertisement pp. 2. Letters, pp. 10. A Fac Simile of the first from Bishop Atterbury to John Cameron, of Lochiel, to prove their authenticity.

17. An Examination of some of the Arguments for the high Antiquity of *Regiam Majestatem;* and an Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Leges Malcolmi. *Edin.* 1769. 4to. pp. 52.

18. Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy, from the earliest Accounts to the Æra of the Reformation. 1769, 4to. pp. 41. The author having no high opinion of the popularity of his Writings, prefixed to this Work the following Motto from Cicero: "Si delectamur quum scribimus quis est tam invidus qui ab eo nos abducat? sin laboramus quis est qui alienæ modum statuat industriae."

19. Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the Provincial Councils held at Perth, A. D. 1242, and 1269. *Edin.* 4to. 1769, pp. 48.

20. Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the Manuscript of George Bannatyne, 1558, *Edin.* 1770. 12mo. Preface, 6 pp. Poems, 221, pp. Notes very curious, pp. 92, Glossary, and Lists of Passages and Words not understood, pp. 14.

21. The additional Case of Elizabeth, claiming the Title and Dignity of Countess of Sutherland, by her Guardians. Wherein the Facts and Arguments in Support of her Claim are more fully stated, and the Errors in the additional Cases for the other Claimants are detected, 4to.

This case, drawn up with singular learning and ability, was subscribed by Alexander Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Rosslyn) and Sir Adam Fergusson, but it was the well known work of Lord Hailes. It ought not to be regarded merely as a Law Paper of great ability, but as a treatise of profound research into the history and antiquity of many important and general points of succession and Family History. Introduction pp. 21. The first four Chapters, pp. 70, the fifth and sixth Chapters, pp. 177.

22. Remarks on the History of Scotland. *Edin.* 1773. Inscribed to George, Lord Lyttelton, in nine Chapters, pp. 284. 12mo.

23. Huberti Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum Sydneium Equitem Anglum Accurante D. Dalrymple de Hailes, Eq. *Edin.* 1776, 8vo. Inscribed to Lord Chief Baron Smythe.—Virorum Eruditorum Testimonia de Langueto. pp. 7. Epistolæ, 289, Index Nominum, pp. 41.

24. Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Malcolm III, surnamed Canmore, to the Accession of Robert I. *Edin.* 1776, pp. 311. Appendix, pp. 51.

25. Tables of the Succession of the Kings of Scotland, from Malcolm III, to Robert I; their Marriages, Children, and time of their death; also of the Kings of England and France, and of the Popes who were their Contemporaries. The Chronological Abridgment of the volume contains 30 pages, and the Appendix 8 Dissertations, viz.

1. Of the Law of Evenus and Mercheta Muliorum, pp. 17.
2. A Commentary on the 22d Statute of William the Lion, pp. 8.
3. Of the 18th Statute of Alexander III, pp. 5.
4. Bull of Pope Innocent IV, pp. 6.
5. Of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, 1296, pp. 7.
6. Of Mac Duff, slain at Falkirk, in 1298, pp. 3.
7. Of the Death of John Comyn, 10th February, 1305, pp. 4.
8. Of the Origin of the House of Stewart, pp. 6.

26. Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I, surnamed Bruce, to the Accession of the House of Stewart. *Edin.* 1779, 4to. pp. 277, Appendix, pp. 54, containing,

1. Of the Manner of the Death of Marjory, daughter of Robert I, pp. 7.
2. Journal of the Campaign of Edward III, 1327, pp. 9.
3. Of the Genealogy of the Family of Seton, in the 14th Century.

4. List of the Scottish Commanders at the battle of Halidown, July 19, 1383, pp. 11.
5 Whether Edward III put to death the son of Alexander Seton, pp. 8.
6. List of the Scottish Commanders, killed or made prisoners at the battle of Durham, pp. 8.
7. Table of Kings, p. 1.
8. Corrections and Additions to volume 1, pp. 16.
9. Corrections and additions to volume 2, pp. 8.
10. Chronological Abridgment of the volume, pp. 39.

27. Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons, in the 2d Century, with explanatory Notes. *Edin.* 12mo. 1776. Dedicated to Bishop Hurd, pp. 68. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 142.—This is a new and correct version of two ancient Epistles, the one from the Church at Smyrna to the Church at Philadelphia, and the other from the Christians at Vienne and Lyons, to those in Asia and Phrygia. Their antiquity and authenticity are undoubted. Great part of both is extracted from Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History.—The former was first completely edited by Archbishop Usher. The author of the Notes says of them, with his usual modesty, "That they will afford little new or interesting to men of erudition, though they may prove of some benefit to the unlearned reader."—But the erudition he possessed in these branches, is so rare, that this notice is unnecessary. They display much useful learning and ingenious criticism, and breathe the most ardent zeal, connected with an exemplary knowledge of Christianity.—This volume is the first of three entitled "Remains of Christian Antiquity."

28. Remains of Christian Antiquity, with Explanatory Notes, volume II. *Edin.* 12mo. 1778. Dedicated to Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, Preface, pp. 7. This volume contains, the Trial of Justin Martyr and his Companions, pp. 8.—Epistle of Dionysius, Bishop of Alexandria, to

Fabius, Bishop of Antioch, pp. 16.—The Trial and Execution of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, pp. 8.—The Trial and Execution of Fructuosus, Bishop of Tarracona in Spain, and of his two Deacons, Augurius and Eulogius, pp. 8.—The Maiden of Antioch, pp. 2.—These are all newly translated by Lord Hailes, from Ruinart, Eusebius, Ambrose, &c. The Notes and Illustrations of this volume extend from p. 47 to 165, and display a most intimate acquaintance with antiquity, great critical acumen, both in elucidating the sense and detecting interpolations: and above all, a fervent and enlightened zeal, in vindicating such sentiments and conduct as are conformable to the Word of God, against the malicious sarcasms of Mr Gibbon. To this volume is added an Appendix of 22 pages, correcting and vindicating certain parts of the first volume.

29. Remains of Christian Antiquity, volume III. *Edin.* 1780, dedicated to Thomas Balguy, D. D. Preface pp. 2. This volume contains the History of the Martyrs of Palestine in the third Century, translated from Eusebius, pp. 94. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 135, in which Mr. Gibbon again comes, and more frequently, under review.—The partialities and misrepresentations of this popular writer, are here exposed in the calmest and most satisfactory manner.

These valuable volumes were printed and published at the expense of the author, as were most of his other works, and dispersed so liberally by him to his friends, that they have been not much circulated otherwise.

30. Octavius, a Dialogue, by Marcus Minucius Felix. *Edin.* 1781, pp. 16, Preface.—The Speakers are, Cœcilius, a Heathen; and Octavius, a Christian. The arguments of Octavius prevail with Cœcilius to renounce Paganism, and become a Christian Proselyte. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 120.

31. Of the Manner in which the Persecutors died. A Treatise, by L. C. F. Lactantius. *Edin.* 1782. Inscribed to Dr. Porteus, Bishop of Chester (now Bishop of London).

Preface, pp. 37, in which it is proved that Laetantius is the author. Text, pp. 125. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 109.

32. L. C. F. Lactanti Divinarum Institutionum Liber Quintus seu de Justitia, 1777.

33. Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church. Glasgow, 1783, Inscribed to Dr. Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, pp. 194.

This small, original, and most excellent work, consists of six Chapters.

Chapter I. A Commentary on the Conduct and Character of Gallio, Acts xviii. 5, 12, 17.

Chapter II. Of the time at which the Christian Religion became publickly known at Rome.

Chap. III. Cause of the Persecution of the Christians under Nero. In this the hypothesis of Mr. Gibbon, vol. I. 4to. p. 641, is examined.

Chap. IV. Of the eminent Heathen writers who are said (by Mr. Gibbon) to have disregarded or contemned Christianity, viz. Seneca, Pliny, senr. Tacitus, Pliny, jun. Galen, Epictetus, Plutarch, Marcus Antoninus. To the admirers of Heathen Philosophers, and to those especially who state between them and the Christian Doctrine any consanguinity, this Chapter is earnestly recommended.

Chap. V. Illustration of a conjecture by Gibbon, respecting the silence of Dio Cassius concerning the Christians. In this Chapter, with extreme impartiality, he amplifies and supports an Idea of Mr. Gibbon on this head.

Chap. VI. Of the Circumstances respecting Christianity that are to be found in the Augustan History.

The close attention which Lord Hailes appears to have given to subjects of this nature, was probably, in some measure the effect of the mistakes and partialities of Gibbon. In no one work, from 1776, the date of Mr. Gibbon's first publication, has he omitted to trace this unfair and insinuating author.

34. An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid growth of Christianity. *Edin.* 1786, gratefully and affectionately inscribed to Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester. 4to. pp. 213, in five Chapters.

This was the most able and formidable reply which Mr. Gibbon ever received.

35. Sketch of the Life of John Barclay, 1786. 4to.

36. Sketch of the Life of John Hamilton, a secular Priest (one of the most savage and bigotted adherents of Popery, who lived about the year 1600.) 4to. 1787.

37. Sketch of the Life of Sir James Ramsay, a General Officer in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, with a head. 4to. 1787.

38. Life of George Leslie, (an eminent Capuchin Friar in the early part of the 17th Century, pp. 24, 1787.

39. Sketch of the Life of Mark Alexander Boyd, 4to. 1787.

These Lives were written and published as a Specimen of the manner in which a *Biographia Scotica* might be executed.

40. The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, published from her original Manuscripts. 1788. 12mo. pp. 120. Lord Hailes added a few Notes at the foot of the page, in which he corrects the splenetic partiality of her Grace.

41. The Address of Q. Sept. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullus, Proconsul of Africa, translated by Sir David Dalrymple, 12mo. *Edin.* 1790, Inscribed to Dr. John Butler, Bishop of Hereford. Preface, pp. 4. Translation, pp. 18. Original, pp. 13. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 135.

This Address contains many particulars relating to the Church, after the third Century. The Translator has rejected all words and phrases of French origin, and written entirely in the Anglo Saxon Dialect. In the course of the Notes.

many obscurities of the original, not adverted to by other Commentators, are explained. Some strange inaccuracies of Mr. Gibbon are also detected, not included in the misrepresentations of his two famous Chapters.—This was the last work of this truly learned, respectable, and useful person.

Sir David Dalrymple was born in Edinburgh, on the 28th of October, 1726. He was the son of Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. by Lady Christian Hamilton, the daughter of the Earl of Haddington. His Grandfather, Sir David Dalrymple, was the youngest son of the first Lord Stair, and is said to have been the ablest of that family, so much distinguished for ability.

Sir David received the rudiments of his education at Eton, where he was distinguished as a Scholar; from thence he went to the University of Utrecht, where he remained till after the Rebellion in 1746.

He was called to the bar at Edinburgh, February 23d, 1748, and was much admired for the elegant propriety of the Cases he drew. Though he had not attained to the highest rank as a practising lawyer, his character for sound knowledge and probity in the profession was so great that he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session, in the room of Lord Nesbit, March 6th, 1766, and in May, 1776, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of Lord Coalston, who resigned.

He took his seat on the Bench, according to the usage of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, by which title he is generally known among the learned. He died on the 29th of November, 1792, in the 66th year of his age.

Soon after his decease was published,

"Sermon on the Death of Lord Hailes, by Alexander Carlyle, D. D. F. R. S." *Edin.* 1792.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANEA.

JOHN OF BASINGSTOKE.

In the year 1252, died John of Basingstoke, who in his youth had studied at Athens. He told Matthew Paris, that he learned whatever he knew, that was most valuable in science, from Constantina, a learned lady, under twenty years of age, the daughter of the Archbishop of Athens. He brought to England "the numeral figures of the Greeks, and the knowledge and signification of them, which he communicated to his friends. By these figures letters also are represented, and what is most wonderful in them, any number may be expressed by a single figure, which cannot be done with the Latin numerals or the Algorism." The figures, as described by Matthew Paris, consist of a perpendicular stroke, with a shorter stroke branching off from its side, which by the variation of its position and angles, represents the nine simple numbers; those with the branch extended to the left being units, and those having it on the right, being the same numbers in the column of tens, to speak in the language of our usual numeration. For example, ⊣ is five, ⊢ fifty, and + fifty-five. How the higher numbers were written, we are not informed. These numerals, if there be no error in calling them Grecian, for some of them are much more like the letters of the Runic alphabet, are totally different from those of the ancient Greeks, who, as well as the Romans, expressed all numbers by their letters. If they were an effort of Grecian pride to emulate, without imitating the oriental numeral figures, they seem to have soon yielded to their superior utility, and sunk into oblivion.

JOHN DE SACRO BOSCO.

About the year 1252 flourished John de Sacro Bosco, who

wrote a book upon the Sphere, which has been esteemed classical, and has had several commentators, and many editions, and also treatises upon the Astrolabe and "algorithm," which are still in manuscript in the Bodleian, at Oxford. He died at Paris in 1256.

DANIEL MORLEY.

About the same time, or, perhaps, somewhat earlier, lived Daniel Morley, who, after studying at Oxford and Paris, went to Toledo for the sake of learning mathematics from the Arabs or Moors, then the possessors of that part of Spain. After his return to England, he is said to have written two books on the lower and upper worlds; but whether he added to the stock of science in England, we are not informed.

SHORT HAND WRITING.

The first book of short hand published in England, was by Dr. Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled, "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo. 1588, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I, originally struck out the method of short hand, which has been followed more or less, by our writers, ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the Epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty.

THE BIBLE.

The translation of the Bible now used in the English churches, was made by the command of King James I, and

printed by Barker, in two volumes. The translators were fifty-four of the most learned men of that time; who were divided into five bodies, of which each was to labour upon a particular part of the Bible, which was thus divided: The Pentateuch and the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and Kings, to the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's; Doctors Saravia, Clark, Layfield, Leigh; Messrs. Stretford, Sussex, Clare, and Bedwell. From the Chronicles to Ecclesiastes, to Dr. Richardson, and Messrs. Lively, Chadderton, Dillingham, Harrison, Andrews, Spalding, Binge. All the Prophets and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, to Drs. Harding, Reinolds, Holland, Kilby; Messrs. Hereford, Brett, and Fareclowe. All the Epistles, to the Dean of Chester; Drs. Hutchinson, Spencer; Messrs. Fenton, Rabbet, Sanderson, Dakins. The Gospels, Acts, and Apocalypse, to the Deans of Christchurch, Winchester, Worcester, Windsor; Drs. Perin, Ravens; Messrs. Savile and Harmer. And the Apocrypha, to Drs. Duport, Brauthwait, Ratcliff; Messrs. Ward, Downes, Boyse, and Warde.

These learned divines met at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, as it was convenient for each body. The method in which they proceeded, appears to have been this: several translations of each part were drawn up by the members of that body, to which it was allotted, who then in a joint consultation, selected three of the best, or compiled them out of the whole number. Thus, in three years, three translations of the whole were sent to London; then six deputies, two from each place, were appointed to extract one translation out of the three, which was finished and printed in 1611.

LIBRARY AT BARBERS' HALL.

Previously to 1467 the Company of Barber Surgeons had a library at their hall; for in that year, Thomas Colard,

Citizen and Barber, by his will gave his book of physic and Surgery, called "Rosse and Constantine," to be placed in the Library of this Company.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, LEYDEN.

The Library of the University of LEYDEN is celebrated through Europe, for the many valuable specimens of oriental Literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the east, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the University, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean, and Persian Manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew Books to it. The precious Manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced no addition of English Publications has been made to this Library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Histories of Gibbon, Robertson and Hume. The King of Spain presented this Library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a Museum of Natural History, principally collected by Professor Allemande, containing some fine Ores, Corals, and Pebbles, and also some rare Quadrupeds and Amphibia, also a young Ostrich in the egg, the Nautilus, with the animal in it, and some Papilios. In the Anatomical Theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the Progress of Ossification in the Fœtus.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HAWORTH is preparing an additional volume of the Lepidoptera Britannica, which will complete the Work. It is expected to be published in the course of the Winter.

The Rev. DR. GLASSE is publishing, in Monthly Numbers, a new edition, in royal octavo, closely printed, of Burkitt's Commentary on the New Testament.

A new Biographical Work is in a forward state of preparation, intended to contain a Series of Portraits of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland, including the most distinguished characters in the Senate, the Church, the Navy, and Army, the Learned professions and the various departments of Literature and Science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the Arts, Agriculture and Commerce of the Country. The Portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature, or from original Pictures; and the Engravings will be perfect fac similes of the Drawings. The work will be published periodically, and the first number, containing six Portraits, each accompanied by a short Biographical notice, will appear very soon.

MR. SOUTHEY is engaged upon a History of Brazil, which will be immediately put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed for several years. The best Portuguese Historians have arranged their national History under three heads, namely, Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. According to Chronological Order, the History of Brazil would have been the last of the series, but as public curiosity is particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. A Critical Catalogue of all the authorities printed or manuscript in the possession of the author, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work.

The seventh and last volume of MR. NICHOLS's History of Leicestershire, is in the Press, and will be published with all convenient speed. All the plates for this volume are already engraved.

The second volume of the History of Surrey, by MR. MANNING, is in a state of forwardness at press. It will be recollected that this was one of the Works consumed by the fire which destroyed Mr. Nichols's Printing office.

A Translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the ancient State of Britain, with Notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities, accompanied by the original Treatise *De Situ Britanniæ*, from the scarce work published by professor Bertram of Copenhagen, will speedily make its appearance.

A new Translation of the *Venerable Bede's* Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the Press, by the Rev. J. EVANS, author of two Tours through North and South Wales. The work will be preceded by an Introductory Chapter on the state of Religion from the earliest Period in Britain, anterior to the Commencement of Bede's Æra, and a Continuation from authentic documents, down to the Norman Conquest, so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo Saxon Church.

A new edition of the Greek Text of Herodotus, corrected from the edition of Wesselling and Reitz, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing autumn from the Oxford University Press. It will be followed by "Porti Lexicon Ionicum," a work which has long since been extremely scarce and expensive; it is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

A new edition of LAVATER'S Physiognomy has lately been published at Paris, with Notes and additions, Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical, by M Moreau de la Sarthe, in eight volumes octavo.

The Abbe GAETANO MARINI, first Librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 Documents of the middle ages, written on Papyrus, accompanied with Historical and Diplomatical Illustrations. The first is a Bull of Pope John III, for finishing the Church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears that to the end of the eleventh Century, the Papal Bulls were always written on Papyrus.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY, 1808.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq. F. R. S. By Alexander Murray, F. A. S. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Dormant and Extinct Baronetage of England. By T. C. Banks, Esq. vol. II. 4to. 2l. 2s. or on royal paper, 3l. 3s.

General Biography, or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, &c. By J. Aikin, M. D. vol. VII, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of Josias Rogers, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Quebec. By the late W. Gilpin, M. A. 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

A Catalogue of Plants growing in the Vicinity of Berwick upon Tweed. By John V. Thompson, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

American Encroachments on British Rights, or Observations on the Importance and Resources of the British North American Colonies, &c. By Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. F. A. S. 8vo. 9s.

EDUCATION.

A Comparative View of the Plans of Education, as detailed in the Publications of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. By Joseph FOX. 1s. 6d.

Philosophy for Youth, or Scientific Tutor; being the Young Natural and Experimental Philosopher's useful Companion. By William Perry. 12mo. 4s 6d. boards.

Mathematics Simplified, and practically illustrated, together with a complete Essay on the Art of Surveying. By Capt. Thomas Williamson, 8vo. 9s. boards.

HISTORY.

The Harleian Miscellany, vol. I. By Thomas Park, F. S. A. Royal 4to. 3l. 3s.

LAW.

Report of the Arguments upon the Application to the Court of K. B. for leave to file an Information against Mr. Ralph Dodd, for attempting to establish a Distillery Company. 2s. 6d.

Practical Treatise of Powers. By Edward B. Sugden, Esq. Royal 8vo. 19s. boards.

The Laws of Grenada, from 1763 to 1805. By George Smith, Esq. Chief Justice of the Island. 4to. 3l. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries. By Archibald Bell, Esq. Advocate. 8vo. 3s.

An Attempt to show by what means the United Kingdom and the World, may be saved from Subjection to France. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoir of the Mosquito Territory, pointing out some of the many Advan-

ages to be derived from the occupation of that Country. By John Wright, Esq. R. N. 1s. 6d.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical Preaching. By a Barrister. Part II. 4s. 6d.

The Economists Refuted; or an Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Benefit derived from Trade. By Robert Torrens, Esq. 3s. 6d.

Necessity for Universal Toleration, exemplified in the Speeches in Parliament of 1805 and 1808. 3s.

The Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends, which became due on and before Jan. 5, 1806, and remained unpaid Dec. 29, 1807. 8vo. 13s.

Indian Recreations, consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India, Vol. III. By William Tennant, LL. D. 8vo. 9s.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions. By T. Cogan, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Zeal without Innovation, or the Present State of Religion and Morals considered. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Hour of Trial. By Mary Anne Neri. 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

The Englishwoman, a Novel. By Miss Byron. 3 vol. 1l. 5s.

POETRY.

Gilbert; or the Young Carrier. An Amatory Rural Poem. Foolscap 8vo. with Plates, 6s. Demy, 7s. 6d.

The Simpliciad, a Satirico Dramatic Poem, 2s.

Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the Time of Shakspeare, with Notes, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems. By Felicia Dorothea Browne. 4to. 15s.

Poems. By M. M. Clifford, Esq. 6s.

Poems, upon several Subjects. By Mrs. Iliffe. Small 8vo. 5s.

Fowling; a Poem, in five Books, 6s.

POLITICS.

Political Essays. By a Patriotic Observer, 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, from the Wisdom displayed in its original Establishment, and from the History of false and corrupted Systems of Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for the year 1808. By John Penrose, M. A. 8vo. 9s.

Sermons on several Subjects. By the late Rev. William Paley, D. D.

Lectures on the four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from Internal Evidence. By the Rev. Richard Graves, D. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 16s.

Religious Education, as it constitutes one branch of the discipline of the Church of England; A Charge delivered to the Clergy of St. Alban's. By J. H. Pott, M. A. 2s. 6d.

The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, with a further Abridgment of the Practical Observations of the late Rev. W. Burkitt. By the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Nos. 1 and 2. 1s. each.

Christian Doctrine opposed to Heresy. A Sermon Preached at Bedford. By the Rev. Joshua Morton. 1s 6d.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, in 1804, 5 and 6,; comprising an account of some of the Greek Islands, and of the two principal Russian Settlements on the Coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph. By Thomas Mac Gill. 2 vols. small 8vo. 9s. boards.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 48.]

No. 1. Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments which are or have been lately received in certain Public Offices in Ireland, and also to examine into any Abuses which may exist in the same, and into the present mode of receiving, collecting, issuing and accounting for public Money in Ireland.

No. 2. See Librarian, p. 48.

No. 3. A Bill to prohibit the granting of Offices in Reversion, or for joint lives with benefit of Survivorship. Jan. 25, 1808.

No. 5. See Librarian, p. 48.

No. 6. The Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, "On the Medical Department of the Army." Jan. 26, 1808.

There is annexed to this Report an Appendix, containing Accounts, Letters, &c. connected with this Establishment, numbered from 1 to 88.

No. 8. Papers relating to the Surrender of the Danish Fleet; 1. Proclamation by the British Commander in Chief to the Inhabitants of Zealand. 2. Order by the Danish Governor of Copenhagen to lay under Sequestration all English Property. 3. Summons addressed by the British Commander in Chief to the Governor of Copenhagen to Surrender the Fleet. 4. Correspondence between the British Commander in Chief and the Governor of Copenhagen, Articles of Capitulation for the Town and Citadel of Co-

penhagen; Letter from Lord Gambier, explaining the Stat in which he found the Danish Fleet. Feb. 1. 1808.

No. 9. Papers relating to the Expedition to Copenha gen. Feb. 2, 1808.

These consist principally of Orders issued by Admira Gambier, while at Copenhagen.

No. 10. Account of the Transports employed against Copenhagen. Feb. 2, 1808.

This Account specifies the Number of Transports em ployed, viz. 377, and those returned, 362; together with a List of those lost or missing by capture, wreck, or other wise, on their return.

No. 11. Papers relating to the Expedition to Copen hagen. Feb. 2, 1808.

These Papers comprise an account of the examination survey, and value of the Danish Ships captured at Copen hagen. By Sir William Rule, Senior Surveyor of the Navy

No. 12. Papers relating to the Bank. Feb. 3.

These Papers are the Return to an Order of the House of Commons for Copies of all correspondence since the 1st of May, 1807, between the first Lord of the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank; on the subject of the management of the national debt; the application of Un claimed Dividends; and a Loan of Money for the public service.

No. 14. An account of the balance in the Bank, arising from Dividends due and not demanded, in each quarter for the last three years, together with an account of the balance in the Bank of unclaimed Lottery Prizes, distinguishing the amount thereof due on account of Prizes, in Lotteries drawn prior to the 1st of Jan. 1805. Feb. 5.

No. 18. Bill for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions and Offices in England, and for repealing

so much of certain acts, as relate to certain duties of sixpence and one shilling respectively on Offices and Pensions, and for regranting the said duties of sixpence and one shilling respectively, and the said other duties for the service of the year 1808. Feb. 5.

No. 19. Third Report of the Commissioners appointed under an agreement concluded July 10, 1805, between the East India Company and the private creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot. Feb. 8.

This Report also contains a List (in continuation) of the claims for debts due by the late Nabobs, and observation of the commissioners. The whole amount of these debts is £3,954,121 8 4.

No. 21. Papers relating to the Bank, viz. Resolutions of the Committee of Treasury of the Bank of England; Note from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank; certain Resolutions of the Court of Directors; and a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank. Feb. 9. 1808.

No. 22. Return to the Order of the House of Commons, dated Jan. 29, 1808, calling for an account of the whole amount of Fees or Gratuities paid at the office of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, by or on account of persons who have obtained or applied for Licenses permitting them to navigate or trade, from the commencement of hostilities in May, 1803 to Dec. 31, 1807, and the apportionment of the same. Feb. 10.

No. 23. Return of the number of Recruits reported to the Adjutant General as having been finally approved for the Regular Army, exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps, in each Month, from July 1, 1807, to Jan. 1, 1808. And also of the Recruits finally approved during the corresponding periods in the years 1805 and 1806. Feb. 11.

No. 24. Return of the number of Desertions which have

taken place monthly from Recruits, previous to final approval in Great Britain and also in Ireland, from July 1 1807, to the latest period; with the corresponding periods in 1805, and 1806. Feb. 11, 1808.

No. 25. Return shewing the number of Desertions from the men raised by extra recruiting officers, from July 1, 1807, distinguishing Great Britain from Ireland. Feb. 11.

No 26. Return of the number of men who have volunteered from the British Militia into the Regular and Marine Forces, under the act of Parliament, of Aug. 13, 1807. Feb. 11.

No. 27. Account of the whole Amount of Fees or Gratuities, which have been yearly paid and received at the Office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, by, or on Account of, Persons who have obtained, or have applied for, Licences permitting them to navigate or trade, from the Commencement of Hostilities, in May, 1803, to the 31st Dec. 1807.—Feb. 11, 1808.

No. 29. A Bill for more effectually carrying into Execution certain Orders in Council, made for the Protection of the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, and granting Duties of Customs on certain Goods exported from Great Britain.—Feb. 12, 1808.

No. 30. An Account of all the Interest paid on Exchequer Bills in three Years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1808, distinguishing each Year and the Average.—Feb. 12.

No. 31. A Bill for empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to advance the sum of 3,000,000l. towards the Supply for the Service of the Year 1808.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 3.—1st September, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM, or a Collection of Antique Basso-relievos, Bustos, Statues, and Gems; with Views of Places in the Levant, taken on the Spot in the Years MDCCLXXXV, VI, and VII. 2 vols. royal folio, London, MDCCXCIV.

Docti rationem artis intelligunt indocti voluptatem. QUIN. lib. ix—4.

In giving an account of these volumes, the editor thinks that he cannot do better than present his readers with Sir Richard Worsley's own words, as expressed in the Introduction.

"Impelled by a love of the Fine Arts, and anxious to view the celebrated remains of Sculpture when it was carried to the highest perfection by the most elegant nation in the universe, the Greeks, I determined to visit Athens, where I arrived early in the spring of the year 1785. The view of the superb Temple of Minerva in the Metropolis was alone sufficient to obliterate the difficulties of the journey; the beauty and magnificence of that edifice, on the closest examination, surpassed even my most sanguine expectations.

"After having employed two years in visiting the antiquities of Greece, her Islands, Colonies in Asia Minor, Egypt, Constantinople, and Lesser Tartary, I returned to Rome, where listening to the earnest solicitations of some literary friends, engravings were made by the best artists of a considerable number of antique monuments, collected in the course of my extensive Tour. The curious, it is presumed, will be pleased to find several new subjects for their investigation in this collection, and the artist gratified

with specimens of ancient Sculpture at the most flourishing period of its existence, when Pericles and Phidias united their extraordinary talents in adorning Athens.

"I have divided this work into six classes, or chapters, containing 151 Copper Plates, including the title page. An early partiality to the Italian Language, the best adapted for the explanation of monuments of art, and a warm attachment to the Abbé Ennio Quirino Visconti, the President of the Museum Capitolinum at Rome, has induced me to give the text in Italian and English: especially as the present publication is in a great measure owing to the assistance and friendship of that polite scholar.

"The first class contains 29 plates of antique Basso-relievos, some of them with Greek Inscriptions, collected at Athens, and other parts of Greece.

"The second class consists of ten Bustos and Hermæ; among which are the heads of Sophocles and Alcibiades; they were found among some old ruins, which we have every reason to believe formed part of the famous Prytaneum.

"The third class is composed of a beautiful antique group of Bacchus and his favourite Genius, Acratus, with eleven other Statues of Egyptian and Greek Sculpture.

"The fourth class includes 29 plates of Antique Gems in Intaglio and Relievo, collected at Rome, Athens, Egypt, and Constantinople; several of the subjects are highly interesting, and the engravings are beautiful.

"The fifth class comprises 43 plates in Alto and Basso-relievo; the whole of the remaining Sculpture of the Metopes and Frieze which surrounded the Cell of the famous Temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon, the first ornament of Athens.

"The sixth and last class, is formed of a select collection of views and ruins of ancient buildings in the Levant, and Lesser Tartary, engraved chiefly from drawings made on

the spot, with great accuracy, by that ingenious Artist, Mr. Reveley.

"An Appendix, or Descriptive Catalogue, is added of the Marbles, Gems, Paintings, and Drawings, not engraved in this work.

"Attention has been paid to the accuracy and fidelity of the engravings, and as much care as possible has been taken to avoid giving representations of ruins or places already engraved, and where that has been done, they are represented in different points of view. I have endeavoured in the descriptions throughout this publication to be as faithful and concise as possible, not wishing to trouble my readers with long details of the many parts of the Levant, which have been so frequently visited and so well described by several of our late modern Travellers."

The first volume contains an engraved Title.

Introduction, 3 pages.
List of the plates contained in the first volume, 2 pages.
Description of the plates, pp. 3 to 100.
Notes, pp. 101 and 102.

The second volume contains an engraved Title.

Advertisement, 1 page.
Observations on Antique Gems, 3 pages.
List of the Gems, Sculptures and Views, contained in vol. II, 2 pages.
Description of the Plates, pp. 3 to 118.
Notes, pp. 119 and 120.

List of Plates in the First Volume.

Frontispiece—Portrait of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. and F. A. S. engraved by Anthony Cardon.

Engraved Title, and Vignette representing the Athenian Coin mentioned in note * *Librarian*, p. 104.

Head of Pericles, Introduction, p. 3.
Head of Hadrian, Ditto, p. 7.
View of Appuldurcombe House, drawn by Devis and engraved by Fittler.
Interview of Glaucus and Scylla, p. 103, an Antique Picture found in Hadrian's Villa, 1786, drawn by Tresham engraved by W. Skelton.
Jupiter and Minerva.
Hercules.
Protesilaus and Laodamia.
Sepulchral Bass-reliefs.
Antique Syren.
Telephus.
Cecrops and his three Daughters.
Bass-relief found at Eleusis.
Annual Procession at Megara.
Pluto.
Cherion.
Moschus.
Bass-relief in Terra Cotta.
A Bull.
Bass-relief found in Paros.
Athenian Tripod.
Fragment of Theseus.
Bass-relief at Ephesus.
A Beard in Marble.
Antique votive Feet.
Feet of a Statue of Isis.
Fragment of a Marble Door.
Pisistratus.
Bass-relief in the Parthenon.
Bass-relief on the Sigean Promontory.
A column of white Marble.
Pedestal found at Eleusis.
Sophocles.

Alcibiades.
Anacreon.
Small Herma of Pherecydes.
Antique Hercules.
Attilius Regulus.
Achilles.
Sappho.
Jupiter.
Hercules.
Bacchus and Acratus.
Antique Group of the Nile.
Antique Venus.
Asclepias.
A Genius.
Antique Hercules.
Antique Statue.
Antique Statue of an Egyptian Priest.
Fragment of an Egyptian Idol.
A Cercopithecus.
Fragment of a Canephora.
Statue of Cupid.
Antique Marble Chairs.

CLASS I. ANTIQUE BASSO-RELIEVOS.

Plate I. JUPITER AND MINERVA.

This most beautiful Fragment in Bass Relief was found at Athens in 1785, and brought into England three years after, with several other antique Marbles collected in Greece. Besides the place whence this elegant sculpture was taken, it appears by the dimensions, relief* and style, to have composed part of the Frieze which adorned the Temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon.

* This sort of flat, or very low relief, is to be observed in the figures of the Frieze of the Parthenon, built in the time of Pericles, by the Architect Ictenus, under the direction of Phidias.

First, we distinguish in it two different kinds of figures, some of human, and some of superior beings: those that represent the latter are much larger. An old Man, a Woman,* and a Child stand out, and seem to perform some act of worship, while the deities appear propitious to their vows, and smile on their oblations. Both the woman and the child hold up the right hand† extended, either in token of acclamation or devotion. It is worth remarking that the old man, though he also holds up the hand, does not show it extended and upward, like the others, but clenched.‡

* Women as well as men, both young and old, used to walk in the Panathenean processions. Such aged men were chosen as had a more venerable countenance, and to render the show more uniform, the children were all habited in the same manner; as to women, it is well known, that in all the solemnities of Greece, and especially the Panathenean, they acted a principal part.

† The act of expanding the palms towards heaven is a religious observance, that has been discussed in the Museum Pio Clementinum. The extending however of the right hand alone seems rather to imply a shout of praise, than a sign of devotion. The King of France had a Medallion representing the Panjonian solemnity, that is, a general congress of the Ionians, an Asiatic Festival, instituted in imitation of the Panathenean show; there thirteen figures were seen attending the sacrifice, and extending towards heaven their right hands only. Spanheim considers that attitude as the indication of a religious ceremony used in the sacred solemnities of the Greeks, and grounds his opinion on some plausible arguments. The bass-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer furnishes us with another instance of this rite, as we find in it several figures that attend the sacrifice, and hold up their right hands only.

‡ We have such imperfect accounts of the rites practised in the Grecian Paganism, that it is impossible to identify the peculiar species of worship to which the gesture in question may allude. There is a passage in Quintilian which seems to point out the proper signification of that attitude. Mentioning the different gestures requisite in the delivery of set orations, he says that when the orator addresses his vows to the deities, he must lightly bend the hand, *manus leviter pandata*

The two Deities are distinguishable not only by their stature, much above the human, as the Greeks used to represent them, but still more by their majestic port, and becoming dignity. The first celestial power with a beard and a diadem, who reaches forth the cup, as to show himself propitious to the vows and offerings, is undoubtedly Jupiter.*

The Virgin Goddess, Minerva,† ever united to her parent, and the principal object of the solemnity, is represented in the figure close to Jupiter. Though without her warlike accoutrements, and usual emblems,‡ it is not difficult to

ventium est. In this bass-relief, the hand not being entirely closed, may be with great propriety termed *manus leviter pandata.* The meaning of this gesture or posture is obvious; for it evidently indicates that supplicants are ever ready to receive the objects of their petition.

* He was styled *Ileos*, from the merciful disposition with which he listened to his petitioners, and was particularly worshipped, in the fortress of Athens, and even in the Parthenon, under the title of Soter, or Saviour.

† According to Horace, she was most honoured after Jupiter, and was the deity who contended with Neptune for the patronage and dominion of Athens, and brought forth the useful olive tree.

‡ Phidias, who was the Sculptor of the Parthenon, represented Minerva completely armed, in the ivory and golden Colossus kept in the Cell of the Temple; he did the same in that much larger, placed in the front of Minerva Polias, and likewise in the Statue of Minerva Lemnia, in the Acropolis, which Pausanias (Attica, xxiv, xxviii.) considers as his masterpiece; yet it appears by some of his works, that he made no scruple to effigiate that heavenly power in her pacific character, as the Goddess of Wisdom, and the Patroness of Arts and Sciences. Wheeler and Spon, who had an opportunity of seeing the famous bass-relief of the Tympanum in a perfect condition, describe Minerva seated in her car, in a council of the deities, rather as the power of Wisdom than of War. Phidias, in giving her that simple attire, did certainly not transgress the Mythological rules, for he conformed himself to Homer, who was the guide of the best artists. Minerva is drawn by Homer in Military array, whenever she is bent on a warlike expedition; but while

distinguish her. Phidias, however, to make her distinction more striking, has added in her hand a vessel of oil.*

she resides in Olympus, he describes her with a rich garment, which he makes her quit when she takes up arms, (Iliad, E. ver. 734.) and when she shows herself to Ulysses, she is represented as a beautiful majestic woman, skilled in elegant works, and such is her appearance in our marble. (Odyssey, N. Ver. 288.)

* Mankind are indebted to Minerva for that precious liquor, and in the Panathenean Games it was the chief prize of the conquerors. They used to take it from the sacred vial, which was supposed to contain the very oil which had flowed from the first olives that grew in the Attic territory, at a single nod of the blue-eyed maid. The Athenians were exceedingly proud of being the first nation that knew the use of oil, and the *Aritena*, or oil vessel, was ever seen among the symbols of their tutelar deity. Aritena was a name appropriated to those vessels, with which the Greeks used to draw either wine or oil, by immersing them into tubs or bowls. The Aritena was also called Ariballos, which, Merides tells us, had a narrow neck, as we see it in our bass relief; the very same has occurred to us in another Athenian monument, with this particular circumstance, that there a cup-bearer, or attendant at the table, is drawing wine with it out of a bowl.

A similar vessel is engraved on the Athenian Coins, sometimes under the claws of the owl, a well known symbol of Minerva, but generally in the middle of the olive crown, which used to bind the brows of the Panathenean victors. The same emblem is to be met with in all medals of Athens; and one of them, lately found in that city, may be seen in this work.

Certain it is there are various ancient monuments still extant, where Minerva is represented with the attribute in question; and to mention one, about which there cannot be the least doubt, since we see it in the Ægis and the Gorgon, she appears in that manner in a masterly earthen urn, which belonged to the celebrated Mengs, and is now in the Vatican. There the Goddess pours *Ambrosia* out of the Aritena, in order to confer the gift of immortality on Alcides. Winckelman, who gave an account of that monument, was led into a mistake, by some part of it, which happened to be defaced; he took the skin of a Lion for that of a Stag, though he might have easily perceived the Lion's long tail, much different from that which stags have: it was this error that led him to give the name of Ulysses, transformed by Pallas

Plate II. HERCULES.

This bass-relief, discovered at Athens in the year 1785, is a peculiar object of curiosity, from the resemblance it bears to one of the Oxford Marbles in the Arundel collec-

into an old man, to Hercules changed by her into a god; it must certainly have been out of his recollection, that, according to Homer, the metamorphosis of Ulysses was effected by the single touch of a rod, and not by any beverage. The mythologists are unanimous in asserting, that Hercules was indebted to Minerva for his Apotheosis, and it might be added, that Pindar generally attributes to the beverage of the gods the wonderful faculty of rendering men immortal.

This monument serves to throw some light on a Greek bass-relief belonging to the Borgian Museum at Veletri. In the latter Hercules is seated, and holds out a cup to receive the divine beverage, which a goddess, in an attire of peculiar modesty, and veiled, appears tendering to him out of a vessel exactly the same as our Aritena. From their comparison these two ancient remains derive a reciprocal elucidation, which leads us to conclude, that the goddess in the Borgian bass-relief, though without the Gorgon, is the very same Minerva represented in the urn of the Vatican, with more common characteristics, but in the identical action. It is therefore very evident that the figure in our fragment of the Parthenon, attired in a flowery robe, and veiled, represents Minerva; since, besides the very strong conjectures we have produced, her perfect resemblance with her effigy in the Borgian bass-relief is an irrefragable proof of it.

There is also a bass-relief in the Museum of the Vatican, likewise imported from Greece, and inserted in the fourth volume of the Museum Pium Clementinum, which corresponds with our monument. There the goddess appears standing by the throne of Jupiter, who has the semblance of Hadrian, and is receiving the prayers of a procession of supplicants, the figures of whom are smaller than those of the gods, as in the Athenian bass-relief. In the Frieze of the Forum of Pallas, at Rome, are found similar images, representing *Minerva Pacifera*, which fully answer the description given of her by Spon and Wheeler in the frontispiece of the Parthenon, but in those images, sometimes she appears with a veil, as in the Borgian and in our own marble.

tion. The Inscription in our monument is defaced and very imperfect, but in the Arundel Marble* we distinctly read that the subject alludes to the ceremonies of Eleusis. Our Hercules holds in the right hand the *Scyphus*, mentioned by Macrobius, Athenæus, and others; some authors gave it the epithet of *long-eared*, by reason of its two large handles, which are seen in our image. He rests upon the lion's skin, with the quiver and the club pendant by his side; while in the left hand he holds one of those small leather bottles, the Greeks called *Flascones*, from which are derived the words *Fiasco*, in Italian, *Flaccon*, in French, and *Flask*, in English.

The letters that are read in our marble show the name of Timeus Eracleotes, who dedicated it; but the mutilation precludes us from knowing which Heraclea is meant, several towns of that appellation being recorded in the ancient Geography.

Plate III. PROTESILAUS AND LAODAMIA.

The names of Protesilaus and Laodamia, which we read in this bass-relief, give us clearly to understand that the sculptor's intention was to represent the heroism of Iolaus, a Thessalian Prince; who, the very day of his nuptials, quitted his spouse, Laodamia, though he loved her with the utmost tenderness, and sailed to Troy with 40 ships, in order to join the Greeks in the famous expedition

* As this bass-relief represents Hercules, in the attitude of a Bacchanal, it might probably hint his well-known initiation; since, on the sixth day of the Eleusinian mysteries, it was one of the stated rites for the initiated to follow the statue of Iacchus, from Athens to Eleusis, with all the mad parade, and the obstreperous irregularities of the Mænades. Whoever is acquainted with the Theology of Plato, knows that the figure of Hercules was a secret symbol in the Eleusinian mysteries, as Proclus and Olympiodorus, two famous Platonists, have sufficiently declared.

against that unfortunate city; for which reason he changed his name to that of Protesilaus, as having abandoned the premices, or first gatherings of love. In our marble, therefore, he appears in the garb of a martial prince, with a breast plate, a sword by his side, and a sceptre in his left hand. At the same time that he is taking leave of a woman who is seated.*

Plates IV, V, VI. SEPULCHRAL BASS-RELIEFS.

These monuments were brought from Greece; viz. two from Megara, and one from Athens, and reflect a reciprocal light on each other. They are sepulchral images, as the Oxford Marble, published under No. XL. of the Arundel collection, sufficiently evinces.† Generally, it seems that the Greeks, in their sepulchral bass-reliefs, made use of this kind of emblematic figuration, representing death as a farewell; so that the deceased appears in an erect posture, as ready for a journey. We must not omit remarking the elegant chair, called by the ancients the Thessalian chair, and the dog, that was in the sepulchral picture of

* The circumstance, however, which renders his action memorable and heroic, is, that he spontaneously sacrificed his life for the preservation of his companions; for the oracle having declared that the first who should set his foot on the Trojan shore, would perish, he was the only Greek who durst face the mortal danger, and the moment he landed he was slain.

† The description in Pausanias of a sepulchral picture that was seen near Tritia, a City of Achaia, and which was a production of Nicias, presents a subject that bears a striking resemblance to those before us; his words are these: "The grave shows pictures by the hand of Nicias; there is an ivory chair, upon which sits a beautiful young woman; close to her is seen a female attendant, with a small umbrella; and a beardless young man, who stands up, with a sleeveless jacket, and a purple military garment upon it. Then follows a valet with javelins, and is leading dogs for hunting."

Nicias. In the bass-relief, No. VI, we read the name *Cafision*, according to the Doric dialect used at Megara, instead of *Cefision*.

The other letters express two female names, in the vocative case, that is, *beautiful Onari and Dioclea*, an acclamation common among the ancients, as the learned Mazocchi has shown at large, in his notes on the Heraclean plates.

No. V, represents a horseman with a helmet on his head, and in the back ground his name is set down, with that of his Father and Country, as usual among the Athenians.

Plate VII. AN ANTIQUE SIREN. VIII. TELEPHUS.

These two plates are on the same page: the first is a woman, masterly executed, who appears with the wings of a bird, and all the symptoms of distraction in her countenance, in the act of tearing her hair, and might be taken for one of the two daughters of Pandion, King of Athens, either Philomel or Progne, both transformed into birds, the first into a Nightingale, and the other into a Swallow.*

TELEPHUS.

The hero half naked in this monument, evidently appears to be Telephus, son of Hercules. Having derived his name from the hind, by which he was suckled, that

* What gives some weight to this opinion is, that Pausanias mentions a sculpture by Alcamenes, and placed by him in the Acropolis, in which Progne was drawn in such attitude as expressed her resolution to murder her son Itys. We find likewise in the same author, that the portals of the Ceramicus were decorated with the images of those ancient females, that were renowned for their adventures.

Notwithstanding, Sir R. W. was led to think, that this marble represents a Siren in a state of affliction from the victory obtained by the Muses; the enticing daughters of Achelous and Calliope having had

animal is generally made the characteristic of his representation. The mutilated female figure may be Auge, his mother. This bass-relief was discovered at Megara, a Doric city, peopled by the posterity of Hercules, who probably meant to honour the memory of their ancestor with this sculpture.

Plate IX. ANTIQUE BASSO-RELIEVO OF CECROPS AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

We see in this bass-relief the Arcadian deity, and the inner part of the Cavern of Pan, in the northern part of the fortress of Athens, which is rendered accessible by an aperture made in the rock, where some figures of men appear in the attitude of suppliants; lastly we have before us the three daughters of Cecrops, Herse, Aglauros, and Pandrosos, who join hands, as ready to begin a dance.

The first of the three daughters is wrapt up in a light veil. She may represent Aglauros, who being priestess of Minerva, according to Hesychius, was held by the Athenians in greater veneration than her sisters; she might equally be taken for Pandrosos, the only daughter of Cecrops who was supposed to have preserved her virginal purity; for Aglauros enjoyed the embraces of Mars, and

the same unfortunate contest, that is related of the Pierides, as appears in many monuments. The legs of a nightingale or of a swallow, are characteristical in the figuration of Sirens, but cannot be thought sufficient to indicate the metamorphosis of Philomel or Progne. Nor can it avail to object, that besides the legs of birds, the Sirens have also wings, for in this particular the ancients have not been constant. Heraclides, in his book *de Incredibilibus*, mentioned the Sirens in two places, and in both described them with the legs of birds, and without wings. It is not unreasonable to suppose that our Siren was effigiated without wings, the better to express the occasion of her grief; since poets tell us, that the Sirens had their wings clipped by the Muses, and the name of *Aptera*, a city in Crete, is traced to that adventure.

Herse those of Mercury; which of those two opinions is better grounded, I will not pretend to determine.

We might perhaps be at a loss for the motive or meaning of the Bacchanal Mask, that appears in profile at the bottom of our monument, but fortunately there is a passage in Pausanias which removes every difficulty. We know that among the ancients it was a custom to ornament the mouths of fountains with bearded figures of Bacchus, or old Satyrs and Sileni. He assures us that in our very cave there was a fount, so that the antic Bacchanal mask in our marble cannot be a subject of doubt.

The figures of the suppliants are smaller than those of the heroes, and seem to bear the same proportion that appears in a large medal of Antoninus, between Hercules and the Arcadians, who are expressing their gratitude to that Hero for the destruction of Cacus. It seems that the suppliants are leading a ram to the altar; but whether to offer as a sacrifice to the powers above, or to immolate the victim on the tomb of some hero, the marble does not show, nor is it possible to guess.

Plate X. FRAGMENT OF ONE OF THE ELEUSINIAN PROCESSIONS.

XI. FRAGMENT OF AN ANNUAL PROCESSION AT MEGARA.

FRAGMENT FOUND AT ELEUSIS.

We think ourselves well grounded in the opinion, that this fragment formed part of a marble representing some of the Eleusinian solemnities. The young man who precedes the other figures, not being armed, it is evident that our image can have no relation to the Panathenaia. It is well known that the Eleusinian festival lasted nine days,

when, besides various private ceremonies, the initiated marched several times through the city of Eleusis, formed into a regular procession. One of these processions appears to be partly designed in the marble before us; we do not mean the solemnity of Iacchus, nor that of the torches, but the procession which was observed the fourth day; for in our fragment we find a female figure, with a small box on her shoulders. Now in the Eleusinian procession of the fourth day, a chariot drawn by oxen was followed by women, each of whom carried a small box, containing cakes, wool, herbs, pomegranates, and poppies. It must not be omitted, that by this bass-relief, as well as by others found at Athens, and in the present collection, the curious may acquire the knowledge of an antique cornice, remarkable for its simple, and at the same time very elegant, structure; it consists of two Attic pilasters supporting a roof.

ANNUAL PROCESSION AT MEGARA.

This fragment of bass-relief must have belonged to some marble representing a religious pomp or procession; and, as it was found at Megara, there is ground for conjecturing, that the image in question was a figurative imitation of the annual ceremony practised by the women of Megara, when they assembled for the purpose of calling out Proserpine from a place named *Anaclethra*, because they believed that there Ceres had often been in quest of her daughter. It is probable that the men and the boys are marching in the procession usual on such an occasion.

Plate XII. PLUTO.

We have now before us a most valuable sepulchral bass-relief, which cannot but rouse the attention of the learned.

In the first place it presents us with three different kinds of urns or cups, used by the ancients for ministering wine. The *Cotyla* is that cup which we see in the hand of the recumbent figure, and serves for the immediate purpose of swallowing the liquor; an explanation of which may be found in Athenæus, as well as under Plate XXXV, in the 2d vol. of the Pictures of Herculaneum. The *Crater* which lies on the floor, was made use of to hold the wine drank at supper. This Urn has been noticed by several authors, and in particular by Virgil. Lastly, the *Prochoos*, or *Ariballos*, so termed from pouring, as we had already occasion to observe in another plate; this sort of vase is precisely that which we see in the hand of the young Cupbearer. The curious reader may consult the Attic Vocabulary of Mœris; he will find under the word *Ariballon*, an exact description of the *Stenostomon*, an urn or vase with a narrow neck, precisely the same as that which is held by the standing figure; the form of this urn is the best that could be contrived to fill with ease the cup, or *Cotyla* used for drinking.

With regard to the subject, the image of the standing figure, from the style of the countenance, and the disposition of the hair, clearly appears to be the representation of a deity, and the idea of Pluto cannot but strike the mind when we consider the symbol which he has on his head. The bass-relief was therefore a sepulchral image, and showed the deceased as become one of the guests of the gloomy tyrant of the infernal regions.*

* In the account which Winckelman has given of such of his monuments, as had not yet been published, he quotes a bass-relief, which offers the very same subject as our own. There is a female figure sitting at table with a deity: but this deity not being distinguished by any symbol, it was absolutely impossible to determine his name, till the appearance of our monument proved him to be Pluto. In the

Plate XIII. CHERION.

This is likewise a fragment of a sepulchral bass-relief, in which there is nothing to remark, but the name of the deceased, which seems to be Cherion.*

Plate XIV. MOSCHUS.

Another sepulchral marble, found likewise at Athens, and in the same place where are deposited the monuments described by Pausanias. Its form is cylindrical, and evidently the fragment of a column. The name of the deceased is Moschus. We cannot take him for the author of Idyls, who was contemporary with Bion and Theocritus, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The Sculpture appears of a remoter date, and the dress of our figure being that of a Philosopher, the monument may be intended for that Moschus, who, according to Strabo, lived before the war of Troy, and is supposed to be the inventor of the corpuscular

aforesaid bass-relief of Winckelman there is also a horse, according to the opinion entertained by the ancients, that the souls of men were carried to the regions of the dead, on horseback.

It is worth observing, that a great number of bass-reliefs, some of which are mentioned by Winckelman, offering the same subject as that before us, would not be susceptible of any settled opinion about their significations, were it not for the light afforded by our curious fragment, which by pointing out, in a manner that cannot be questioned, the representation of Pluto in the principal figure, cuts at once the Gordian knot, and removes every difficulty.

* This probably means Cherilus, a very famous poet, born at Samos, who acquired an extraordinary reputation by a poem, in which he described the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes. The people of Athens gave him a *stater* for every verse, (about half a crown of our money) and made a decree, by which it was ordered, that the whole poem should be publicly rehearsed every year with the works of Homer.

doctrine. He shakes hands with a female, as in the act of taking an eternal farewell, perhaps of his wife. The boy at his side has the appearance of a domestic.

Plate XV. BASS-RELIEF IN TERRA COTTA.

A solemnity, in which a man, assisted by three young women, is washing the image of the deity of Lampsacus. The custom of washing the statues was a peculiar rite in the religion of the ancients. It is a matter well known that the Idol of Cybele, the Goddess of Pessinus, was regularly washed in the River Almo, with extraordinary pomp. There are various particulars in this beautiful bass-relief that are worth remarking: every attitude corresponds with the subject; the two women on the left are evidently servants, from their dress as well as their office; the attire and countenance of the female on the right show her to be a lady who presides over the ceremony. The branch which she holds in her hand is an emblem of the power in question. The man, though naked, appears to be a priest, and is dipping a sponge into a bason held by one of the female attendants, whilst the other carries an urn on her shoulders, and has a kettle in her hand.

Plate XVI. A BULL.

We may boldly venture to affirm, that in the subject before us, the sculptor has carried the imitation of a Bull to the highest perfection that can be attained in his art. This admirable monument was found in Magna Græcia, and thence transported to Naples, where it remained some time in the Palace of his Grace Caraffa of Colubrano. Our Bull appears, as made ready for a sacrifice, *maxima victima* according to the expression of Virgil, perhaps, because this

animal was chiefly offered to Jupiter, or probably from his great bulk. Ælian mentions a Bull led to the altar, of such a prodigious size, that ten men had much ado to master it. The Bull in our bass-relief is crowned with laurel leaves, has the horns decked with the bandelets, or sacred fillets, and a kind of stole with fringe, upon his back. The Bulls in the triumphal sacrifice expressed on the frieze of the Arch of Titus are decorated in the same manner. There is reason to think that our marble was one of the embellishments placed on the outside of some ancient temple.

Plate XVII. BASS-RELIEF FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF PAROS.

There is great probability for thinking that this fragment formed part of a frieze belonging to some ancient temple. And as it was digged up in the Island of Paros, in the year 1785, the exquisite beauty of the workmanship inclines us to believe it to be a relic of the famous Temple of Ceres; the sculptures of which were by the hand of Praxiteles. It is impossible to conceive any thing more gracefully expressed than the young woman that is caressing two doves.

Plate XVIII. TRIPOD BELONGING TO THE MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES, AT ATHENS.

Of all the utensils that were in request among the ancients, the most curious was the Tripod.* Athenæus mentions

* We are surprised that no author ever considered that holy engine in its proper light. Whoever has a competent knowledge of the secret doctrine so much renowned in the heathen theology, will not think us unfounded in conjecturing, that the Tripod was a sacred symbol, implying one of the chief instructions in the mysteries of Orpheus. There can be no doubt but Plato derived from that source a noble

great and small Tripods, and does not seem to admit of any other distinction. The former were like that upon which sat the Priestess of Apollo, for the convenience of catching the prophetic exhalations; the others were termed votive, being set in the temples for pious purposes by private individuals. The votive Tripods were made to uphold a vase, the use of which probably, was to burn perfumes. Our Tripod is of that sort. We shall take occasion to observe, that according to Pausanias, the Greeks, after the battle of Platea, presented the oracle of Delphi with a golden vase supported by a Tripod, upon which there was the effigy, that is, the head, of a serpent of brass. In our Tripod there are three visages; the features of the one in the middle seem to discover a Silvanus; nor have the others a much different appearance; the feet correspond with the subject, and are evidently shaped like those of a brute. It cannot be thought an improper supposition, that the Tripods mentioned by Homer were footed in the same manner; so, when he says that they walked to the assembly of the gods, we see the ground, as well as the plausibility of the fiction. The name of Lysicrates, set down under our Tripod, shows that the production of this piece of workmanship is to be traced to the time of Demosthenes; which is a proof that even in that age, the art of sculpture had attained a degree of uncommon elegance and refinement.

[*To be continued.*]

conception, which is to be found in the Timæus, as well as in one of his Epistles to Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. But a disquisition upon such a subject having no immediate relation to our actual province, it will be sufficient for us to remark, that the fable of the famous golden Tripod, taken out of the sea by some young men of Miletus, and transmitted by Turus to the wise men of Greece, offers an allegorical sense, by which it appears, that the idea veiled under the form of a Tripod, was looked upon as the foundation of all human wisdom.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, written eleven hundred Years since, by that ancient and famous Author, GILDAS, surnamed the WISE; and for the excellency of the Work translated into English, &c. with a Picture of the Author prefixed, *W. Marshal*, Sculp. Printed by *John Hancock*, 12mo. 1652. Pages 327, besides the Introduction.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

This being the most ancient British historian extant, some particulars relating to the author, with the different editions and character of his work, we refer to the bottom of the page.* But the subject matter of this *Epistle to the Britons*, and his method of handling it, may be best gathered from the arguments he briefly touches upon, under distinct heads in the following order.

1. Of the Island, its situation and extent; the number of its cities, the magnificence of its buildings, and fertility of its soil. 2. The disobedience of the people, both in religion and government; their monstrous idols before the introduction of Christianity, and their charac-

* We shall not here trouble our reader with distinguishing two other persons of the same name with our Author, since none of their genuine works remain, at least in History. 'Tis enough to observe that this GILDAS, called *Badonicus*, because said to be born at Bath, for his singular prudence and the severity of his morals, was surnamed the WISE; that he was Monk of Bangor; flourished in the middle of the sixth century, and lived to about the end of the third part thereof, as may appear by this treatise De Excidio Britanniæ, the only one of his writing extant, as Archbishop Usher assures it to be. He wrote it in Latin, in a style, according to that age, harsh and perplexed enough; and the first edition of it, published by Polydore Virgil, in Octavo, London, 1525, and dedicated to Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, was from an incorrect copy; reprinted at Basil, 1541; and

ter by *Porphyry,* for their detestable tyrants. Then he proposes to recount their sufferings under the Roman Emperors, not from the British Authors, they being destroyed by their foes, or transported by their exiles, but from foreign accounts. So passes to, 3. The subjection of the island, and how tamely she received the foreign yoke. 4. Of her Rebellion under Queen Boadicea; her neglect to secure her conquests by sea and land; and final overthrow; which introduced, 5. Her second subjection and dreadful slavery, till, 6. Her second relief by Christianity, which produced, 7. Her persecution under Dioclesian; and, 8. Many holy martyrs; as Alban of Verulam, with Aaron and Julius of Carlisle, besides many others not here named; also of their triumphant state, till, 9. The Arian Heresy; and 10. The Usurpation and Tyranny of Maximus, followed by, 11. The Invasion of the Scots and Picts. 12. Their expulsion by the Romans; 13. The re-invasion by those neighbours; 14. And second deliverance by the Romans, who having taught the Britons to arm themselves, and fortify their country, take their last farewell. 15. Of the third wasteful

at London, 1548. This last edition, or another much about the same time, which *John Josseline* gave of it from another manuscript, is but little more perfect than that first, which was remitted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum.* But the latest and best, is in Dr. Gale's Collection of Ancient English Historians, 3 vol. folio, Oxford, 1684, who had the advantage of a more ancient and better copy, as Bishop Nicholson observes. The Life of Gildas is written at large by Caradoc of Lancarvan, and by an anonymous author, published by *John a Bosco,* in *Biblioth. Florent.* Also more briefly in Bale, Pitts, and Fuller's Worthies; which last wonders, not without reason, that Gerard Vossius should attribute a comedy in Plautus to this our Gildas, upon such slender grounds as he there mentions. As to his character, Milton tells us, that Gildas is every way preferable in speaking of the British wars, to the Saxon Writers, and a good reason he gives for it: because Gildas was nothing conceited of the British valour, whereas the Saxons ever magnified their own deeds. *Vide Milton's Hist. of Brit.* lib. 3.

spoil by the aforesaid enemy. 16. And by a devouring famine. 17. Of their pitiful but fruitless address to the Roman Consul, *Agitius.* 18. Of the brave resistance to which some of them were driven by necessity; and the victory they obtained against their enemies, by whom they were forsaken, though not by their iniquities. Therefore, 19. Of their vices, and the licentiousness which followed their peace and plenty: their choice of wicked princes, and the corruption of their pastors. 20. The sudden alarm of their inveterate enemies. 21. And new calamities by pestilence. 22. Of their councils to redress themselves. 23. And invitation of their far most cruel enemy, the *Saxons*, to aid them against the Northern Powers. 24. who totally waste and spoil the country. 25. The miserable state of the fugitive Britons; their gathering head under Aurelius Ambrosius: battle with and victory over the Saxons. 26. Of the last victory obtained by the Britons against them at the siege of the Mountain of Bath (or Badon hill) 44 years and 1 month after the landing of the Saxons, and also *the time of my nativity*, says *Gildas.* In this article the most observable of all the rest, as being now entered into the times of his own knowledge, our author first bewails and sharply reproves the depravity of the British rulers in general; next gives particular characters of five of them, beginning with the tyrant Constantine, then living, his perfidiousness, the murders he committed under the habit of the saintly *Amphabale,* his adulteries and other impieties. Then proceeds to Aurelius Conanus, whom he reproaches in like manner. With equal severity he scourges Vortiper, a wicked son of a good king. Nor does he less chastise Cuneglasse, that *Golden Butcher,* as his name imports, and concludes with the like execrations against that Dragon of the Island, Maglocune, who surpassed many tyrants, as in power so in mischief. Here he subjoins the menaces denounced against these and such like wicked

Princes, by the sacred Oracles of Holy Scripture. A
which follows a transition from the civil to
ecclesiastical corruptions; and here he inveighs agai
the vices of the clergy no less freely than he had dc
against those in the state; which with several examp
from the New Testament, and some Fathers of the Chur
concludes this his Epistle to the Britons.

This translation of the said Epistle, appears to have b
made near the first entrance of the Scottish line upon t
throne of England,* as the editor tells us, and while t
translator was under some confinement, as he informs
himself, in his large *Introduction to the Inhabitants of
Island*; which further contains, chiefly some apologies
Gildas, as to his using so much Scripture application, a
that according to the vulgar version, as Polydore Virgil
observed, with an answer also to this author's errone
observation upon the Dioclesian perseeution, from Gil
himself. Then he strives more favourably to interpret
invectives wherewith Gildas has been accused to have
persed the Britons, by Sir John Price: as that our auth
having already recorded their praise worthy deeds in
Chronicle, cited by Henry of Huntingdon, intended n
to admonish them of their reprovable actions only in t
Epistle, according to what Gildas says in his own Prolog
to it: "That he does not now determine so much to rep
the dangers of the bloody battles of most valiant soldi

* Though this translation of Gildas was made at the beginning
King James's reign, we meet with no earlier edition of it in print th
that published, octavo, 1638, and it was not improbably republish
now again in 1652, on account of the sharp and Christian repre
therein of Kings and Priests. The Editor says, that in rendering t
into English much faith has been observed; by which you may disco
the author still the same, though in his apparel fashioned to the tim
in perusing of whom, the reader shall find, that *Impiety is the gre
destroyer of Empires, and that kingdom which remains most immacul
from sin, stands safest from ruin.*

as the perils of slothful men." In like manner the translator excuses the character of so much barbarity given to the Scotsh, Picts, and Irish, by our author, as also his hard censures of the Saxons and English; so descends from the ancient union of these nations, to that which was then on foot between the English (including the British) and the Scotsh; and because of King James's descent from the blood royal of these three Nations, concludes with a motion to unite also the titles of his dominions under the general name of GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 71.]

THE COURTS of COMMON LAW stand in need of the same accommodation and security for the Records entrusted to the custody of their Officers. This is most apparent from the returns made by all the officers of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; and it is confirmed to the fullest extent by the ocular observation of the Committee in their visitation of the principal offices: besides which, it is necessary to add, that the suitors of all His Majesty's Courts would be much benefited if the chambers of the Judges were situated in some public Building, with accommodations suitable to their rank, and at the same time fitted for the preservation of those documents and affidavits which belong to their own separate proceedings, until they are transferred, in due course, to their proper repositories. Great practical inconveniences to the public have actually arisen from the present want of these arrangements.

The CLERKS OF ASSIZE, except for the Northern Circuit, keep all their records in their private Houses. The consequence is obvious, that in many instances they have been dispersed from time to time, and finally lost. Recent experience has also shown, that although they may be useless after a certain period of time in most cases, yet it is absolutely necessary that they should not be destroyed or suffered to perish indiscriminately; and some public building, of no great extent or charge, should be provided in London for preserving all their Records antecedent to certain period, so as not to render their removal out of the hands of the officer inconvenient to the current business of his office.

The CLERKS OF THE PEACE are provided with offices constructed at the public expense, in twenty out of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales. This should be the case in all of them.

The county REGISTRY for Middlesex should be placed in some repository more effectually secured from fire, and this circumstance should be particularly attended to in all the others.

The HERALDS' OFFICE requires to be removed into some public building or to be secured against the extreme peril of fire, to which it is now exposed.

It is also most important to the establishment of private rights, that the Wills and Proceedings in the custody of the Ecclesiastical courts should everywhere be placed in perfect safety. The Record Office for the PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY, constructed at a very considerable expense by the liberality of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Moore), is a perfect model of its kind for this purpose.

Nor are these precautions which the Committee have suggested with respect to buildings to be deemed superfluous. Repeated instances of public instruments having

been destroyed by fire occur throughout these returns, of which we have a memorable example in the office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, twice burnt, with the loss of many of the most valuable Records of the crown, and among them the original returns of the Nomina Villarum of all England.

Secondly, Of CALENDARS AND INDEXES.—Those which are the PRIVATE property of the Officer should be purchased for the public use, and appropriated to the office: of this description, the keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel has not fewer than fifty, the greater part of which he purchased from his predecessor's representatives; they relate to the Patent, Close and Fine Rolls, from whence their importance is evident. The Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office has several useful Indexes, which he also claims to be his private property, and the present Secondary and Clerk of the Rules in the Crown Office of the Court of King's Bench, have as their private property several Indexes connected with the Records of that office which it would be desirable to appropriate to the use of the offices for the time being.

The public Indexes and Calendars should be completed forthwith, either by the ordinary diligence of the persons usually employed for the purpose in each office, or, if necessary, by extra assistance, provided at the public expense; namely, by an express commission for methodizing the contents of the particular office, as was practised (during the present reign) for methodizing the State Paper Office and Augmentation Office.

At the CHAPTER HOUSE, the largest and most various collection in the kingdom, one third part of the whole contents of this repository, being hitherto unprovided with any detailed Calendars or Indexes, and this part containing matters concerning the dissolved Monasteries, the pro-

ceedings of the Star Chamber, the Court of Ward and Liveries, and the Court of Requests, a commission would be necessary to execute this business, if it was required to be done within any short period of time, although the present establishment of officers, with such further accommodation of building as the committee have already recommended, and a constant attendance, might execute the most important parts of it with sufficient dispatch.

In the TOWER, by the great and exemplary diligence and liberality of the Officer,* 45 out of 102 Calendars and Indexes have been added within the last 25 years; and the part is now unprovided with them except the contents of some presses in what is called Cæsar's Chapel, which are supposed not to be important, and may be indexed gradually by the persons at present employed in the office.

At the ROLLS CHAPEL it is stated that no Indexes are wanting, but what may be progressively supplied by the ordinary diligence of the officer within a reasonable time viz. the Indexes to the Coronation Rolls, the Treaty and Foreign Rolls, the Fine Rolls, and Rolls of Pardons, Surrenders, &c.

In the Court of KING'S BENCH, it is very important to the interests of the Crown, and to his Majesty's subjects that an Index should be made to the Baga de Secretis: one copy of it ought to be deposited in the press, with the Records themselves; and a duplicate with the King's Coroner and Attorney (the Master of the Crown Office) for the use of his Majesty's Attorney General for the time being. This work may require special assistance; and to this repository or such other as his Majesty shall think proper to appoint all the Attainder Records which have been delivered up to this committee, and such as may remain in the hands of private persons after the close of any special commissions should be remitted in due course.

* The late Thomas Astle, Esq.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, alphabetical Indexes to the Docket Rolls of the Records in the Treasury of that court are much wanted, but it would require a great length of time, and very considerable assistance, to supply this defect.

In the EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT, the Pell Office Records contained in the two upper apartments of the Pell Office Tower, cannot be examined or arranged without much help, and no catalogue has yet been made of the Records formerly found there, and removed in the year 1770 from the custody of the House of Lords to the old State Paper Office, but this latter defect may be now supplied by the persons employed upon the establishment which has been recently created for that department.

In the KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE there is a total want of the necessary Calendars and Indexes to those Records which are arranged; there are none of any sort which are complete; and the general account which the committee have caused to be drawn up respecting the unarranged Records, will demonstrate the utility of taking further steps for their thorough examination.

In the LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, no regular and complete Repertory or Index has been made since the Restoration, although some particular Indexes have been compiled by the industry of individuals, and of course much extraordinary assistance will be wanted for that object. Arrangements have been suggested to the committee for the proper execution of such a work, in which the present officers express a very laudable desire to contribute their services to the utmost; but there are at present some disputed questions between the Remembrancer and Sworn Clerks, respecting the custody of these Records, which may impede the business, unless there be some interposition, or adjudication upon their differences.

In the Office of the Auditors of the LAND REVENUE, notwithstanding the zeal and assiduity with which the present Deputy Auditor for England has laboured, and notwithstanding much has also been effected by the persons employed by the committee under the authority of the House, some further assistance will nevertheless be still wanting to render these preparatory labours completely useful to the public; and amongst the rest it is represented, that great utility would result from having a General Index made for each division of the inrolments.

In the AUGMENTATION OFFICE, there are about 200 bags of Records, of which the general contents are known to the Officer; but there is no Calendar to them, nor any Index whatever. These however, it is apprehended, may be examined and methodized by the officer himself, without any special assistance.

In the Office of SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE CROWN LANDS, some further Indexes to the Surveys, and other documents concerning the Property of the Crown, would be useful, but no extra assistance beyond the present establishment of the office is deemed necessary for the purpose of preparing them.

The CLERKS OF THE PEACE in general have no Calendars or Indexes, and most of them think it unnecessary; but others strongly recommend the measure; and it appears to the committee, that it must be desirable to have them completed, as to all matters concerning Inclosures, Roads, Bridges, Gaols, and other county works or buildings; and in every case it would be expedient to have one general Schedule lodged, together with the Records themselves, in a public building, and a duplicate thereof left with the Clerk of the Peace, for the daily use of the office.

In the BRITISH MUSEUM, it would be desirable to have a revision and correction of the printed Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, which is extremely defective in the enu-

meration of many articles belonging to the peculiar object of this inquiry; and it is submitted by the principal Librarian, that much convenience would be derived from the formation of a separate catalogue digested under proper heads, comprising all the Public Records and Papers of State dispersed throughout the different collections which constitute that repository. This work also would necessarily demand much time and labour.

Thirdly, of TRANSFERS.—These may be either partial or general.

Some partial transfers have been proposed by the Officers who have made their returns to the committee for the purpose of collecting into the same repository, the entire series of particular sorts of Records. But on balancing the advantages of this sort of local convenience against the disadvantages which might follow from confounding the known references in printed books, and destroying in some respects the use of the present Catalogues, the committee are of opinion, that such transfers are not advisable in the present state of the Record Offices; except for the purpose of consolidating any of them, as in the case of the office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue and the Augmentation Office, where their records are in many instances of a similar description, and where the Ministers' accounts for alternate years happen to be divided between them; from which circumstance such a junction might be useful; and except in cases where there may exist an actual necessity for removing the records from their present repositories, as did happen in part to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, in the year 1793; and as must happen at no great distance of time, whenever the other offices of the Exchequer of Receipt and Account are taken down to be rebuilt or removed. An occasional transfer of some of the proceedings in Chancery is made from the Six Clerks' Office to the Tower, and similar transfers are made

from the Treasurers of the King's Bench and Common Pleas to the Chapter House, whenever the places of primary deposit overflow; but there is no reason to apprehend that any such necessity will arise for many years in either of the preceding instances.

No general transfer of the Records of these several repositories from their present local situations could be desirable, unless it were for the purpose of establishing a general repository, either for those public papers and Records which cease gradually to be in use for the current business of Public Offices, or for the registration of private conveyances; in either of which cases, the general Register House for Scotland would be a useful model for imitation. The learned and perspicuous account of that Institution, contained in the Returns from the office of the Lord Clerk Register, together with the drawings which he has annexed to it, furnish a very valuable body of information respecting the details of the system, and the construction of the present edifice, which is admirably contrived for the purposes to which it is appropriated.

Fourthly, of the ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES OF OFFICE.

It seems to the Committee, that where no person is specifically entrusted with the custody and arrangement of the records which belong to any office of great public concern, such an officer should be appointed: and an instance of this defect of establishment occurs in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, since the removal of that office to Somerset Place, from under the care of the chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, to whom that duty specially belonged. The Committee are also of opinion, that where there is an officer, but he has no salary, and his whole compensation is derived from fees, he should be remunerated, in part by salary, and in part by fees, to be regulated upon a moderate and fixed scale, so

that he may receive an annual equivalent for the present average amount of his profits and emoluments, and his Majesty's subjects may have access to the Records with less cost than at present. These observations have suggested themselves to the Committee, from considering the situation of the Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, who has no salary; and of the Keeper of the Records of the Augmentation Office, whose fees are not fixed by any standard whatever. An additional reason for such an arrangement will occur whenever the private Indexes of these officers are purchased by the public, and especially if either those which are public or private should be printed, as this circumstance may tend to diminish their future emoluments, by rendering their assistance less necessary.

[*To be continued.*]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. By the Rev. JOHN BRAND, *Secretary and Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

Among the Manuscripts in the Library of this Society, which chiefly relate to subjects of British Topography, there are remaining:

A folio Manuscript, on vellum, intituled, "Liber Cotidianus Contrarotulatoris de Recepta, et Expensis Garderobe, de Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filiis Regis Henrici 28mo." containing the receipt and payments of the Wardrobe for that year; a department which then comprised the payments of the Military and Naval expenses, as well as

the civil and domestic, and was much more extensive than it hath been since the constitution of many offices for the execution of part of its duty, for it was one of the royal treasuries for the receipt of the revenues of the Crown. The Society has printed and published this valuable Record.

A folio Manuscript, on vellum, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the tenth year of King Edward the Second.

A folio Manuscript, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the eleventh year of King Edward the Second, on vellum.

Another Folio Manuscript, on vellum, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the 18th year of King Edward II.

A Manuscript, on vellum, in quarto, in curious old binding, with a border of red velvet, being the Domesday Book for the City of Winchester, made in the reign of King Henry I, dated A. D. 1148.

A small folio Manuscript, on vellum, being an old Register of Peterborough Abbey: the entries in hand writing of different dates. It was presented to the Society by the late Earl of Exeter.

A thin folio Manuscript, presented by George Allan, Esq. intituled, "The Ordinances for the Government and ordering of the household of King James the First," written on vellum; the King's signature occurs in several pages. A transcript of this has been printed by the Society in the collection of Royal Establishments.

A large Manuscript, in folio, on paper, with the following title, on vellum, at the beginning; "1553, A Booke of Fees and Offices; primo die Augusti, Anno primi Regine Marie." This may be called the Royal Establishment for that year.

Also, a thin folio Manuscript, with a covering of vellum,

intituled on the back, "The Names of the Tenants that pay Castle Ward Rent to Dover Castle." Date, the second of August, in the first year of King Edward IV. This contains collections of other Miscellaneous Records respecting the County of Kent.

There are also in the said Library, authentic Manuscript copies of original Records, of which the following is a List.

A large thick folio Manuscript, on Paper, being an "Inventory of the Juelles, Plate, Stuff, Ordenance, Munition, *i.e.* Ammunition, and Military Stores in the several Royal Castles and Fortresses), and other goods belonging to our late Sovereigne Lord King Henry the Eight, &c. of the King's Ships in the charge of the officers of the Admiralty, with the names of the several Ships, Gallies, Pinnaces, and Row Barges, with their Tonpage and number of Soldiers, Mariners, and Guns, as also the places where they nowe be; of Armories in the charge of Sir Thomas Darcye, Knt. Master of the same; of the Stable, in the charge of Sir Anthony Browne, Knt. Master of the same, of the Vestry, in the charge of Ralph Tapping, Serjeaunt of the same; of the Revelles, in the charge of Thomas Cawarden Knt. Master of the same; and of the Tentes, in the charge of the same, &c. taken by virtue of a commission from King Edward VI, bearing date the 14th of September, in the first year of his reign." The above is a transcript from the original.

A thin Manuscript, in quarto, intituled "A Declaration of the State of the Revennes of Fraunce, Normandie, and the Countie of Mayn, Hare Court, and Dreux, in the tyme of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, from the first daye of October, 1427, untill the last daye of September, 1428."—A transcript from the original.

A folio Manuscript, written on paper, intituled on the cover, "The Boke of Dayly Percellis, begonne the 20 Yeare

of Kyng Edward the Fourth," &c. as also, " Rekenyngs for the goying into Skotland."

A folio Manuscript, intituled on the back, "M. S. Collect. Brevium, Temp. Hen. * * * *." The hand writing not older than the time of Henry the Sixth.

A folio volume of Manuscripts and Blazonings, found in a joint collection of the late Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, containing a transcript of the Liber Niger Book in the Exchequer, printed by Hearne ; presented by Joseph Jekyll Esq. M. P. &c.

A small folio Manuscript, written on vellum, intituled on the back, " Anno Decimo Quarto Regis Caroli. A Booke of all Compositions, from each several Countie, for the yearely expense of his Majesty's Household."

A thin folio Manuscript, being a Book of Knights Fees for the county of Kent ; a transcript from the original Book in the Exchequer.

A thick folio Manuscript, intituled and containing Proclamations about Coin, from 1528 to 1600."

A thin folio Manuscript, intituled " Extract of the Council Books, concerning Money and Coinage, from the time of the Restoration of Car. II. ending July 9th, 1730."

In one of eleven large folio volumes, of Royal Proclamations, &c. are many very interesting Manuscript Proclamations, concerning Coin and Coinage, in the time of King Henry VIII.

The above Records are lodged in a room in part of the front of Somerset House, and are in general in a good state of preservation ; they are placed on shelves, guarded by wired folding doors, and are blended promiscuously, at present, with the other Manuscripts of the Society. There is only a general Catalogue of the printed Books and Manuscripts of the Society, and in many of the Manuscrips there are tables of contents at the beginning.

An Account of the Records, Registers, and other Documents, preserved in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. By JOHN TOPHAM, *Esq. Manuscript Librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

I. THE REGISTERS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

These Registers contain entries of acts relating to the temporalties of the Archbishops; Homages; Popes' Bulls; Letters to and from Popes, Cardinals, Kings, Princes, and others: Commissions and Proxies, Dispensations, Appeals; Marriages; Divorces: Institutions; and Collations to Benefices; Appropriations of Livings; Regulations in Religious Houses; Inrolment and Registration of Wills and Testaments; Processes; Sentences; and a multitude of other judicial acts and instruments of various kinds, passing under the cognizance of the Archbishops throughout the whole province of Canterbury.

The Registers of the See of Canterbury do not go so far back as those of some other Sees. Archbishop Kilwardby (who became Archbishop in the year 1272, and resigned this See, in 1279, on being made Cardinal and Bishop of Portua) is said to have carried the Registers of this See with him to Rome. The oldest Register, now deposited in the Library at Lambeth, is that of Archbishop Peckham, which begins in June, 1279.

The following is a List of the Registers now deposited in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth, with the names by which they are called, and the time of their respective continuance, viz.

Peckham	from 1279	to 1292
Winchelsey	1294	1313
Reynolds	1314	1322

N. B. There are not any Registers of Archbishops Mepham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwarden remaining; they were Archbishops	from 1322	to 1349
Islip	1349	1366
Langham	1366	1368
Whitlesey	1368	1374
Sudbury	1375	1381
Courtney	1381	1391
Arundel, 2 vols.	1397	1413
Chicheley, 2 vols.	1414	1441
Stafford	1443	1452
Kemp	1452	1453
Bourchier	1454	1486
Morton	1486	1498
Deane	1498	1499
Warham	1504	1532
Cranmer	1533	1553
Pole, (Cardinal),	1556	1558
Parker, 2 vols.	1559	1575
Grindal	1575	1583
Whitgift, 3 vols.	1583	1604
Bancroft	1604	1610
Abbot, 3 vols.	1610	1633
Laud, 2 vols.	1633	1636
After which the See was vacant 16 years.		
Juxon	1660	1663
Sheldon	1663	1677
Sancroft	1677	1691
Tillotson, 3 vols.	1691	1694
Tenison, 2 vols.	1694	1715
Wake, 3 vols.	1715	1736
Potter	1736	1747

In the whole 41 volumes, many of which are very large. The Registers of the subsequent Archbishops, namely, Herring, Hutton, Secker, Cornwallis, and Moore, are kept in the Vicar General's Office in Doctors' Commons.

Tables of Contents of the subjects, in alphabetical order, and Indexes to names of persons, are made to the whole of the abovementioned 41 volumes.

2. BULLÆ PAPALES :

Or Grants of Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, and Indulgencies, from the Popes to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Religious Houses, throughout England. There are 122 of these instruments in number, which are bound up in two folio volumes, in alphabetical order, of the names of the Popes; viz. from Pope Alexander III. A. D. 1155, to Clement VII, A. D. 1534, with many long chasms intervening; viz. 1155 to 1198, 1362 to 1431, and 1455 to 1484, and a table of contents to each volume.

3. CHARTÆ ANTIQUÆ ET MISCELLANEÆ.

Containing Charters and Instruments relative to the estates of the See of Canterbury, and others, within that province. Some of these instruments are of ancient date; but the chief part are of the reign of Henry VIII, and subsequent thereto. They are bound up in 13 folio volumes; a separate Catalogue and Index are made of the contents of these volumes.

4. THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

The surveys of the possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Benefices, were made in pursuance of various ordinances of the parliament, during the Commonwealth; by surveyors appointed for that purpose,

acting on oath under instructions, with a view to the sale of those possessions. The form of the oath of the surveyors, and the instructions given to them, may be seen in Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, A. D. 1649, p. 19, &c. The original Surveys were returned to a Registrar, appointed by the Ordinances; and duplicates or transcripts thereof were transmitted to the trustees or Commissioners, nominated for the sale, who held their meetings at a house in Broad Street, in the City, where these documents remained until after the Restoration. On the 6th of August, 1662, the House of Commons having received information "that William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe had come into the Public Office in Broad Street, where the Records, Books and Surveys, relating to Bishops and Deans and Chapters' Lands, were kept for his Majesty's service, and the Public, putting the officers out of possession, sealing up the doors, breaking open the locks of several rooms where the Records were, and possessing themselves of the key of the door belonging to the treasury, and daily ransacking among them, to the great prejudice of thousands of persons concerned therein, and by transferring and misplacing thereof, a perfect account to his Majesty, and this House, touching the same, will be disabled, It was ordered, that the said William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe should forthwith return back all Books, Writings and Evidences, found by them in the Public Office, relating to the sale of Bishops and Deans and Chapters' Lands in Broad Street, with the office itself, to the hands and custody of the officers who formerly had the same in charge; and that the Serjeant at Arms, attending this House, do see the same done accordingly.

On the 12th day of May, 1662, it was ordered, "that Mr. Michael Mallett, and Mr. William Ayloffe do deliver all such Surveys, and other Records and Writings concerning the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Deans and Chapters, which are in their hands, unto the most Reverend

Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective Bishops, Deans and Chapters, who are therein concerned, if he shall think fit."

In pursuance of this order, these valuable Records were delivered to Archbishop Juxon, and were deposited in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. Some of them were afterwards sent by his Grace to the Bishops, Deans and Chapters, to which they belonged, in pursuance of the power contained in the said order; which hath rendered the collection in the Lambeth Library imperfect and incomplete. What remain there are well preserved for the use of the public. They are bound up in 21 large folio volumes in alphabetical order of the different counties. A complete Index hath been made to the whole which remain there, according to the names of places therein mentioned.

The returns here preserved are not the original papers signed by the surveyors, but are transcripts made at the time; and are probably the duplicates which were directed by the ordinance of parliament to be sent to the trustees for the sale. They are now admitted to be produced as evidence in the courts of justice as original Records.

Besides the above there are surveys of the possessions of the See of Canterbury, and of the peculiars thereunto belonging, kept separate from the possessions of other Sees, Deans and Chapters, &c. with Indexes thereto in alphabetical order, which are bound up in three volumes.

5. Augmentations of Livings, Salaries, and Pensions, made by virtue of ordinances of parliament for the Maintenance of Preaching Ministers, &c. from the 7th of February, 1647, to December 25th, 1658, in alphabetical order, 58 volumes.

6. Presentations to Benefices, during the time of the Commonwealth, bound in three volumes.

Counterparts of Leases of Church Lands, made by the trustees under the authority of Parliament, from 1652, to 1658, bound in four volumes.

7. A collection, called Notitia Parochialis, or returns of the state and condition of Churches in different parts of England, (1606 in number) being answers to certain printed questions, which had been proposed and sent throughout the kingdom, by an unknown divine, in the year 1705, with respect to endowments, tythes, patrons, &c. of the different Churches, and Benefices. These collections are bound up in 6 volumes, to which there is a separate Index of the names of places.

8. References to Endowments of Vicarages, in the different dioceses; made from the Registers of the Bishops, Religious Houses, and other authen tic documents, by Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. in 2 volumes, folio, with Indexes to the names of places within each diocese.

The above collection of Manuscripts is lodged in safe and spacious rooms in the Manuscript Library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, and is securely and commodiously placed, the rooms being perfectly dry, and free from danger of fire. They are in a good state of preservation, and are arranged in regular order, according to their respective dates. Catalogues and Indexes are made to each set of records and documents above mentioned, but there are not in the Library any Catalogues or Indexes of Manuscripts in other public repositories.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Samuel Egerton Brydges is employed on a new edition of Collins's Peerage of England. He proposes to make considerable improvements in that work, and to bring it down to the present time.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. Author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those

Books of the Author, which relate to the public and private edifices of the Ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of Ancient Architecture, with an Introduction containing the History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Architecture, among the Greeks.

Mr. WILD proposes to publish twelve Picturesque Views of the exterior and interior of the Cathedral of York, accompanied by Geometrical Plans, and an historical and descriptive account of each. This work will correspond with a former one by Mr. Wild, containing select Views of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and is intended to illustrate the Architecture and effect of the two Metropolitan Churches of England.

Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford, is about to publish a Guide to Burghley House, the Seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with Engravings from Drawings made by Mr. Blore.

A new edition of HEPHÆSTION's Treatise upon the various Greek Metres, corrected from the Authority of several Manuscripts, and accompanied with copious notes and Illustrations, is now printing at the Clarendon Press.

Mr. GILCHRIST is preparing for the Press, a new edition of that very scarce Book, Puttenham's Art of Poetry.

Mr. HAYLEY has nearly finished the Life of Romney the Painter, which is expected to be an interesting Work.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST, 1808.

Adamson—Donna Ignez de Castro; a Tragedy from the Portugueze of Nicola Luiz; with Remarks on the History of that unfortunate Lady. By John Adamson. 4s. 6d.

Agg—The Dawn of Liberty on the Continent of Europe; or the Struggle of the Spanish Patriots for the Emancipation of their Country. By J. Agg. 2s. 6d.

Agriculture—Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country, vol. VI. Part I. with plates. 4to 15s.

Alcander and Lavinia; or, the Mysterious Shriek; with other Tales, Ballads, Sonnets, &c. &c. small 8vo. 5s.

Alyglia; a Novel. 4 vols.

Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. IX. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Bannantine—The Witticisms of Mr. Joseph Miller. By James Bannantine. 3 vols. 9s.—The first volume is Joe Miller's Jests, reprinted, and the second and third consist of a Selection of Modern Classic Wit from the best Authors of all Countries.

Bancroft—Life of General Washington. By Aaron Bancroft. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bell—The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition. By the Rev. Dr. Bell, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Bell—Instructions for the use of Schools and Families. By the Rev. Dr. Bell. 1s.

Brydges—A Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain, in which are Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated persons of each Family. By S. E. Brydges, Esq. vol. I, II. 18mo. 16s.

Buchanan—An Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, comprehending Principles, and their Application in Practice, to Millwork and other Machinery. With numerous Figures. By Robertson Buchanan, Civil Engineer. Revised by Peter Nicholson, Architect. 8vo. 7s.

Cambridge—Musæ Seatonianæ ; a complete collection of the Cambridge Prize Poems, from the Institution of that Premium, by the Rev. Thomas Seaton, in 1750, to the year 1806. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.—The Poems from 1772 to 1806, are sold separately, 7s.

Cambridge—A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808. By George Owen Cambridge, A. M. F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

Carr—Trial at large of an Action brought by Sir John Carr, against Hood and Sharpe for the publication of a Caricature. 1s. 6d.

Chalmers—An Inquiry into the extent and Stability of National Resources. By the Rev. Thomas Chalmers. 8vo. 8s.

Churchill—The Medical Remembrancer ; or Pharmaceutical Vade Mecum. By Thomas Churchill. 2s. 6d.

Cleeve—Select Sermons. By the late Rev. Alex. Cleeve. (Published for the Benefit of the Widow and Daughters of the Author) 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Comber— An Inquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population. By W. T. Comber.

Cowper—Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, translated into English Verse, with the Originals, and a Fragment of a Commentary on Paradise Lost. By the late Willliam Cowper, Esq. With a Preface and Notes from various Authors, by the Editor, and three Designs by John Flaxman, Esq. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s. Published for the Benefit of Mr. Cowper's Orphan Godson.

Doswell—Map of Southampton and its Vicinity, on a Scale of one mile to 2 ¼ inches ; describing the Boundaries of the County, of the Town of Southampton ; the Southampton Water from Millbrook to Hamble Hook, &c. The Seats, Roads, &c. on a space of 70 square miles. By John D. Doswell. 7s.

Dreams—The Theory of Dreams : in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the Human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in Sacred and Profane History. 2 vols. 8s.

Drury—The Adventures of Robert Drury, during 15 years captivity on the Island of Madagascar. 8vo. 8s.

Duke of York—A plain Statement of the conduct of both parties, the Ministry and Opposition, towards H. R. H. the Duke of York, with details of the recent extraordinary conduct of the Earl of Moira and Mr. Windham. 2s 6d.

Europe—A Map of Europe, compiled from the most recent Surveys of the French, Austrian, Russian and Spanish Geographers. On 9 large Sheets ; 7 feet high by 7 feet 8 inches wide. 3l. 13s. 6d. or on Canvass and Rollers, 5l. 15s. 6d.

Gass—A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from the Mouth of the River Missouri, through the interior parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean, during the years 1804, 5, and 6. By Patrick Gass, one of the Persons employed on the Expedition. 9s.

Hook—Music Mad, a Dramatic Sketch. By T. H. Hook. 1s. 6d.

Hurry—Artless Tales. By Mrs. Ives Hurry. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Jackson—An Exposition of the Practice of affusing cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever, &c. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Jackson—A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, containing a Refutation of some Statements made by Mr. Keate, respecting the medical Department of the Army. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

John Bull !—Prophecy applied to passing Events. 1s.

Jones—Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists. By John Jones. 8vo. 15s.

Kemble—Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Cervantes, a Farce. By Charles Kemble, 2s.

1

Leckie—An Historical Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Disasters of the late and present Wars. By G. F. Leckie. 6s.

L'Espinasse—Essai sur l'Organization de l'Artillerie. Par le General **L'Espinasse**. 8vo. 5s.

Lever—The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, being a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship. By D'Arcy Lever. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Lewis—Romantic Tales, by M. G. Lewis. 4 vols. 12mo. 24s.

Marshall—A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Northern Department of England, with a Map. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s.

Mayne—The Siller Gun, a Poem, in 4 Cantos, with Notes, and a Glossary. By John Mayne. Small 8vo.

Mogg—A Survey of the Roads from London to Brighton, Southampton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, on a scale of one inch to a mile. By Edward Mogg. 8vo. 16s.

Murray—Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the character of Nations and the Progress of Society. By Hugh Murray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Orders in Council—Hints to both Parties; or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, and on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in granting Licenses to import the Staple Commodity of the Enemy. 2s. 6d.

Parkinson—Organic Remains of a former World; containing the History and the Coloured Representations of more than 200 interesting fossil Zoophytes. By James Parkinson. Vol. II. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Petrarch Translated, in a selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with Notes and the original Italian. By the Translator of Catullus. With a Head of Petrarch from an Antique Bronze. 10s. 6d.

Phillips—Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips. 5s.

Ryley—The Itinerant; or Genuine Memoirs of an Actor. By S. W. Ryley, 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

Schetky—Illustrations of Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. By J. Schetky, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Shaw—Letters on Natural History, as delivered at the Leverian Museum, and at the Royal Institution; with several Plates. by George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S.

Southey—The Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bovar, the Campeador. From the Spanish. By Robert Southey. 4to.

Styles—The Life of David Branaird, Missionary to the Indians. By J. Styles. 4s.

Taylor—A Sequel to the Useful Arithmetic; or an Attempt to explain and exemplify the Nature, Principles, Operations, and proper Applications of the higher Branches of the Science of Numbers. By Adam Taylor. 4s.

Vaccination—The Vaccine Phantasmagoria. 2s.

Wardrop—Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye. By James Wardrop. Illustrated with several Plates, accurately coloured. Royal 8vo. 21s.

Watson—Intimations and Evidences of a Future State. By the Rev. Thomas Watson. 12mo. 4s.

Wilson—The Beauties of Tom Brown; consisting of Humorous Pieces in Prose and Poetry. With a Life of the Author. By C. H. Wilson, Esq. 12mo. 4s.

Zouch—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sydney. By Thomas Zouch, D. D. F. L. S. With a Portrait of Sir P. Sydney. 4to. 1l. 5s.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 96.]

No. 32. A Bill to authorize the advancing, for the Public Service, upon certain Conditions, a Proportion of the Balance remaining in the Bank of England for Payment of Unclaimed Dividends, Annuities, and Lottery Prizes, and for regulating the Allowances to be paid for the Management of the National Debt.—Feb. 15.

No. 33. Copy of the Warrant appointing Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of the Royal Naval Asylum.—Feb. 15.

No. 34. Return of the Number of Desertions which have taken place monthly in the Army in Great Britain and Ireland, from July 1, 1807, to the 1st Jan. 1808; specifying the Effective Strength of the Army during the Periods when such Desertions took place; and similar Returns for the corresponding Periods of the Years 1805 and 1806.—Feb. 16.

No. 35. Return of the Establishment and Effective Strength of the Militia Forces, on the 1st of Feb. 1808.—Feb. 16.

No. 36. Account of the Number of Licenses which have been recommended by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, to be granted by his Majesty, under Sign Manual, to Persons applying for the same for Commercial Objects, from the Commencement of Hostilities in May, 1803, to Nov. 1, 1807, distinguishing the Number in each Month and Year.—Feb. 16.

No. 37. A List of the Appointments and Officers of the

Royal Naval Asylum, with the Amount of the Salary, Perquisites and Emoluments of each Office, Appointment, or Warrant, with the Names of the several Officers, and the Dates of their Appointments.—Feb. 16.

No. 38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons dated Feb. 12, for a Copy of the Report made by the Auditors of the Public Accounts to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of the Deductions of the Civil List.—Feb. 16.

No. 39. Papers relating to the high Court of Admiralty. —Feb. 18.

These papers are in explanation of the French manner of executing their Anti-commercial decrees respecting the trade between Great Britain and Neutral Powers.

No. 40. Ordnance Estimate for 1808.—Feb. 18.

No. 41. Estimates of Army Services, for the year 1808.—Feb. 18.

No. 42. Papers relating to East India affairs.—Feb. 19.

These are copies of all Letters from the late Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, from the period of his arrival in India, in 1805, to his death, together with the inclosures.

No. 43. Proceedings relating to the Army, &c.—Feb. 19.

These Proceedings relate to the strength of the Army, at different periods of the years 1805, 1806, 1807.

No. 44. Bill as amended by the Committee for more effectually carrying into execution certain orders in council, &c. *See* No 29.—Feb. 22.

No. 45. Oude.—Feb. 22.

This Paper contains 12 motions made in the House of Commons on the 22d of Feb. but postponed till the 15th of March, with a view to criminate the Marquis Wellesley; they passed in the negative.

[*To be continued.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

As the Editor of The Librarian really meant what he asserted in the Prospectus, that "Communications and Hints for the improvement of The Librarian will be thankfully received," he feels obliged to the following correspondent for his remarks, and he takes the opportunity which this Letter gives him, of stating, that it is proposed to extend the part which contains the Analyses, and to give occasionally Catalogues Raisonnée, not only of Authors' works individually, but of the Histories of different Countries, of Science, and of Arts, as he is fully sensible that this part of the work is by far of the greatest utility—In saying this he does not propose to enlarge the Work, nor to add to the price, but to shorten the miscellaneous parts, and to be economical in giving matter which may not become useful reference.

"The Editor of 'The Librarian' cannot take any thing amiss which is performed at his own request. The writer of this therefore takes leave to say, that Mr. Savage has perfectly anticipated the sentiments of the generality of the Public, when he states, that the lives of literary men are "in general of themselves barren of incident." Nothing can more plainly tend to prove this than the Life of Dr. Hurd. The Analytical part is not only interesting and useful, but exceedingly well compiled.

In the usual phrase, I am,

Your Obedient Servant, and hope to be

A CONSTANT READER.

"In page 28 you state a set of Indentures between Henry VII and the Abbots, &c. to be in the British Museum. One of these volumes (supposing from your statement that there are two) is in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey. It is sumptuously bound in Genoese Velvet, is in high preservation, and (if my recollection does not deceive me) is an Indenture (or rather there are several Indentures) between Henry VII and the Abbots of Westminster, regulating the service to be performed in the Chapel he had just built there."

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 4.—1st October, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM.

[Continued from page 116.]

Plate XIX. FRAGMENT OF THESEUS.

XX. BASS-RELIEF IN THE FLOOR OF A COTTAGE AT EPHESUS.

XXI. A BEARD IN MARBLE.

These three Plates are printed on one page. The Fragment of Theseus, which was discovered amidst some ruins in the Temple of Minerva in the Acropolis, seems to offer an idea of horsemanship; and from the testimony of Aristides, who tells us, that Theseus excelled in that art, we take him to be the person meant in the present image, and the more so, as in various monuments quoted in the remarks on the bass-reliefs belonging to the Parthenon, that same hero appears covered with the skin of a lion, precisely as we see him.

The equestrian figure in bass-relief in the floor of a cottage at Ephesus appears to be a young man invested with some military dignity; he holds a badge of authority in his hand, and seems in the act of vowing the horse to some deity, and perhaps to the idol of a tree, the fruits of which form a kind of pyramid upon a little altar. Trees were the first Temples, *Arbores fuere numinum templa.* The Bass-relief is in white marble, without any marks of decay. It was discovered near the ruins of Ephesus in Asia Minor.

The Beard in Marble cannot but be considered as the

greatest curiosity of the kind: the vizards used by the Bacchanals had beards curled, and tubular like the present; but the singularity of our fragment is to be remarked on the reverse, which is artfully contrived for the purpose of fixing the beard upon another marble.* We can only conceive it to be the appendage of some odd figure, or antic, set up to spout water, and we need but inspect the opposite part to see that it was only employed to close the mouth of the mask. This fragment was discovered at Athens.

Plate XXII. ANTIQUE VOTIVE FEET.

XXIII. FEET OF A STATUE OF ISIS.

XXIV. FRAGMENT OF A MARBLE DOOR.

These three plates are printed on the same page. The marble from which the Antique Votive Feet† has been copied is still in being, among the ruins of Cyzicus. There are four feet upon it, with the following words:—*On . . s,*

* There are still to be seen at Rome several marble heads of ancient Roman ladies, with a small wig likewise of marble, but movable. Some pretend to account for it, by supposing that the women of Old Rome wishing to appear fashionable, even in their portraits, the statuaries had given them an opportunity of changing their stony decoration.

We have observed in another place, that the faces of Satyrs, and the antics of the Bacchanals were the usual ornaments of fountains but the reader may acquire an ampler knowledge of the subject by consulting the sixth volume of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. It is remarkable that Lucretius employs the word *Silani*, which means Fauni and Sileni, as a synonymous term for the Athenian fountains.

† Signor Fabretti has shewn in his Inscriptions, that all antique stones, that have feet carved upon them, must be considered as a kind of offering to Isis, or Serapis, implying a recovery from some disorder in those limbs: and another illustrious Antiquary thinks that a prosperous journey may likewise be the motive of such a vow or oblation.

Phintios, Secundi, Menandri.—The name of Secundus proves that the inscription cannot be dated before the æra of the Roman empire. It is well known that the worship of the Egyptian deities formed a considerable part of the superstition of the ancient Romans.

The 23d Plate represents two feet sculptured upon a kind of black granite found in Egypt. The work is neatly done, after the true Egyptian manner; and as far as we may judge by the configuration of the design, we are apt to think that the artist lived before the Ptolemies. The feet were evidently intended for a female, and probably belonged to some statue of Isis.

The 24th Plate represents the Fragment of a Marble Door,* but whether the original of the present drawing was annexed and subservient to some of such sepulchres, which the Greeks termed *Heroa*, cannot but be considered as a plausible conjecture.

* On the reverse of several Imperial medals of Augustus, Vespasian, and Antoninus Pius, we meet with a square altar, with a Door in one of the sides. Whether it be a simple embellishment, or an aperture contrived for the purpose of receiving the cinders which fell from the fire of the sacrifice, we are at a loss to determine. There is more certainty respecting the use of the doors cut into those altars that were set up for the burial of heroes. Pausanias tells us, that the sepulchre of Hyacinthus in Amyclæ, consisted of an altar, with a small door in one side, which opened once every year, so as to give an opportunity of pouring in the libations, as the custom was in the funeral rites performed in honour of heroes. And with regard to marble doors, we learn by the same author, that the Tomb of Helen, Queen of Adiabene in Assyria, not much distant from Jerusalem, had shutters of marble, which by means of a secret engine opened of themselves on the anniversary of the deceased.

Plate XXV. PISISTRATUS.

XXVI. BASS-RELIEF IN THE PARTHENON.

XXVII. ANTIQUE BASS-RELIEF ON THE SIGEAN PROMONTORY.

These three plates are printed on the same page. The 25th represents Pisistratus, who re-enters the citadel of Athens in a splendid car, along with a courtezan of the name of Phya. It is a well-known story, that availing himself of the boundless credulity of the Athenian mob, he found means to persuade them that his mistress was the Goddess Minerva, descended from heaven for the purpose of restoring him to the sovereignty of his country.

The 26th plate represents a bass-relief which fell from the frieze in the northern side of the Parthenon, and represents oxen led to the sacrifice of the Panathenaia, a festival instituted by Theseus. The Scholiast of Aristophanes informs us, that every city of Attica, as well as all the Colonies contributed an ox for the service of the Panathenean solemnity.

The Antique bass-relief on the Sigean Promontory represents a matron with a veil, sitting by the altar, as on the tiptoe of expectation for the oracular hint, while a young girl, who has the appearance of her daughter, holds in her hand an offering intended for the tutelar deity of the place, to implore from that power a favourable omen respecting her nuptials.*

* Among the various modes of divination, which serve to record the exuberance of heathen superstition, we meet with those presages called *Cledones* by the Greeks, and *Omina* by the Latins. They consisted in noting any word that was casually heard, after the performance of some religious ceremonies. It was to gain this sort of oracular inuendo, that the people of Thebes resorted to the famous altar of Apollo *Spondius* or *Spodius*, mentioned by Pausanias. There was like-

Plate XXVIII. FRAGMENT OF A COLUMN OF WHITE MARBLE.

XXIX. PEDESTAL FOUND AT ELEUSIS.

These two plates are printed on the same page. The Greek Inscription on the column of white marble, shews that at this column belonged to a Temple of Bacchus: the words upon it are sufficiently distinct, and have the following meaning, *To the God Bacchus, Servilia Œconomia, together with her Husband Callicrates, made the Offering.* The letters are good, and seem to have been formed in the first Century of the Christian æra. It is observable that the *Sigmas* are square, except the final one in the name of Callicrates, which is a half moon. This may serve to prove that the sigma at that period was usually drawn like a C: but that in Inscriptions, the old method of writing was generally adopted.

wise in the suburbs of Smyrna, a kind of chapel, frequented from the same motive. But this frivolous divination was no where in so much request as in ancient Rome. Cicero has left us a particular account of it, which affords a conspicuous light for the intelligence of the above bass-relief. He says, that whenever a maid was ready for marriage, it was an old custom to observe the augury in question, in some holy places without the walls of the city, which were known by the name of *Sacella*, a space of ground inclosed, but uncovered, with an altar in the middle. He then relates, that Cæcilia Metella, wishing to provide her niece with a husband, *exivit in quoddam sacellum, ominis capiendi causa, quod fieri more veterum solebat.* Now Metella sits herself down, and is all attention to catch at any word that may be accidentally uttered, in hopes of prying into the secrets of futurity; the girl, who is standing by, appears no less solicitous for the event, but nothing is heard for a long while,—*Cum virgo staret, et Cæcilia in sella sederet, neque diu ulla vox extitisset.* At last, the girl begs the seat of her aunt to rest herself; the request is complied with: and this very circumstance implied the prognostication, the truth of which came to light in a few days; for Cæcilia dying, her husband immediately married the niece.

The 29th Plate represents a pedestal found at Eleusis. In the year 1785, the author of this Museum being at Eleusis fortunately discovered this curious monument in the court yard of a most wretched dwelling, which served for the residence of the Aga of the district. In spite of the massiveness of the stone, which was besides about three feet below the surface of the earth, the united and laborious efforts of several vigorous hands succeeded so far as to give an opportunity of making a faithful drawing, which has been the model of the present engraving. The words of the Inscription come from the Eleusinian Hierophant, who says, *I am Mother of Marcianus, daughter of Demetrius; as to the name, by which I have hitherto been known, let it never be mentioned. When the Cecropidæ elected me an Hierophant of Ceres, I myself buried my name in the grave of oblivion: I have certainly not initiated the offspring of Leda the Lacedæmonian, nor him who found out the beneficial art of healing, nor the robust Hercules, who underwent twelve amazing labours by the injunction of Eurystheus; but I have the King of the whole earth, and of the boundless deep, the Lord of numberless mortals, who showers down riches upon all the cities, Adrianus, who among other things has been the mighty benefactor of Athens.**

* We make no doubt but the learned will find the above inscription susceptible of many curious remarks; it will however, be sufficient for us to take into consideration such important particulars as appear immediately connected with the subject; and first we shall observe that the Hierophant declaring herself a mother, it is evident that there was no injunction of celibacy in that office, as some have believed; except with regard to the head priest, that is the Mystagogos, who was bound to keep for ever within the limits of virginal chastity. We own, that continence, and even a restraint of all desires of the flesh, was in high request among the Hierophants; some of whom went even so far as to make a constant use of certain cold herbs, and especially of the juice of hemlock, to shield themselves against the arrows of Cupid. Notwithstanding which, they were by no means pre-

CLASS II. ANTIQUE BUSTS.

Plate 1. SOPHOCLES.

This plate contains two heads, the resemblance of which leads us to believe that they were intended for the same subject; that on the left was discovered some years ago at Rome, amidst the rubbish of the Temple of Peace, and the name of Sophocles was found written upon it; with regard to the other, the Author of this Museum had it dug out of the ruins of the Prytanæum, when he visited the City of Athens in the year 1785; but no name appeared, nor the least trace of writing on any part of it, so as to give a hint about the purpose of the artist, or the person whom he meant to draw. However, by combining the

cluded from embracing the connubial state; for we know that many of them were actually married, and moreover their wives had a share in the priesthood; which leads us to think that the mother of Marcianus was the wife of an Hierophant.

What the Hierophant says respecting the concealment of her name, deserves some notice; for it serves to elucidate a particular passage in Eutropius, which has not hitherto been sufficiently understood. That author, in the Life of Maximus, after relating his initiation, expressly forbears mentioning the Hierophant, who performed the ceremony, and gives for it the following reason; *I am not allowed to tell the name of the Hierophant, because the writer of this History was likewise initiated by him, and admitted into the order of Eumolpidæ.* From these words Meursius has inferred, that the initiated could not pronounce the name of the Hierophant who had admitted them; but we are now assured, that the prohibition included not only all the initiated, but even the Hierophants themselves, who were forbidden to utter their own name. As to the initiations of Castor and Pollux, Æsculapius and Hercules, they have already been noticed by several ancient writers; nor have they escaped the diligence of Meursius. The last consideration which occurs to us on this subject, relates to the encomium paid to Adrianus, which is the principal object of the inscription. The very same may be seen in Pausanias, where he says, that the munificence of that Emperor extended over all the

features and cast of each design, we think that the subject of both may be identified on the most rational conjecture. Athenæus tells us, that Sophocles displayed his poetical talents as early as in the eighteenth year of his age; and Valerius Maximus affirms, that he had lived almost a full century when he composed the Tragedy of Œdipus Colonæus. He wrote 120 plays, of which we have but seven left. Ovid, in the 15th Elegy of the first Book of his Art of Love, after bestowing encomiums on Homer, Hesiod, and Callimachus, says, that the Tragedies of Sophocles will eternize the splendour of his fame.

Plate II. ALCIBIADES.

This plate represents two heads of Alcibiades. That on the right likewise came out of the ruins of the Prytanæum, and we ascribe it to Alcibiades from its striking conformity with the Herma of the Museum Pio Clementinum, found in the villa of Adrianus, with the name of Alcibiades in Greek letters, in the same manner as we read it in the copy drawn

subjects of the Empire; but that above all, he was extremely partial to the city of the Athenians. In the Temple of the Gods at Athens, there was a monument set up on purpose to proclaim the favours conferred by Adrianus on the Greeks, as well as on the barbarians. We must not forget that this inscription makes use of the plural, that is, *the Cities of the illustrious Cecropia*; whereas Pausanias expresses it in the singular, *the City of the Athenians*; the reason of which is that Adrianus divided Athens into two Cities, one of which he called Old Athens, and the City of Theseus; and the other New Athens, and the City of Adrianus. To such a division evidently allude two lines which are still to be read upon one of the Gates of Athens; on one side we find

"This is Athens formerly the City of Theseus."

And on the other,

"This is the City of Adrianus, and no more of Theseus."

Spon and Wheeler have cited an inscription upon an aqueduct, which implies the same distinction:

Aquæductum in novis Athenis cæptum.

1

in this plate on the left. It may appear singular, that Alcibiades being deemed a traitor to his country, an Herma that represented him should be suffered to remain in the Prytanæum. Alcibiades quitted the stage of life four centuries before the Christian æra, and at the age of forty-four.*

Plate III. ANACREON.

IV. A SMALL HERMA OF PHERECYDES.

These two plates are on the same page. In the collection of Fulvius Orsinus we find a coin of Teos, one of the twelve towns of Ionia, and the country of Anacreon, upon which there is a head adorned with a diadem, and a long beard, similar in every point to the image in our plate; now since in that coin we distinctly read the name of the poet, there can be no doubt respecting the person to whom our portrait relates.

Pherecydes was born in the island of Scyros, one of the Cyclades, and was contemporary with Thales. Theopompus, quoted by Diogenes Laertius, says he was the first that wrote of the nature of the gods. Pythagoras received his first instructions at his school. It is worth observing, that

* It is worth observing that the Hermas were long quadrangular vases, made to support a bust, the head of which was generally of brass. They were first employed to represent Mercury, and commonly placed about the tombs, of which they were considered as the guardians; but in progress of time it became the fashion to set them up as ornaments in the houses, in the streets, and in the porticos. The custom of fixing upon the Hermas the images of deities, heroes, and the most distinguished worthies, rendered them objects of public veneration. We read in Arnobius, that in the City of Athens there was a great number of Hermas with the head of Alcibiades. Cicero, writing to Atticus, mentions marbles with a brazen head, which could not but be the Hermas in question.

Christodorus Coptites, in those epigrams which he composed on the images of the worthies set up in the Gymnasium of Zeuxippus at Constantinople, mentions likewise the image of Pherecydes, and in the following line describes the attitude in which he was drawn:

"He rais'd his looks, to contemplate the skies."

This circumstance seems quite sufficient to explain the subject of our Herma, for the contemplation of heaven evidently is an emblematical attitude, implying the astronomical knowledge of our philosopher, who was the first to account for eclipses, and to determine the period of the moon.

Plate V. ANTIQUE HERCULES.

VI. ATTILIUS REGULUS.

These two plates are printed on the same page. The fillets falling down on each side of the head of this Hercules, shew that under the lion's skin there is a crown, which binds the hair; and as the image is in the form of a Herma, and a true Hermeracles, a kind of ornament usually placed in the amphitheatres, the crown in question must be that of a wrestler. We take it for a wreath of wild olive, which generally was the reward allotted to the Olympic conquerors. There would be no room for dispute about this crown, if the skin that covers it, and some erosions that happen to be in the marble, did not preclude us from discriminating the leaves.*

*The origin of the Olympic Games is concealed under a veil of impenetrable obscurity; yet we find in Diodorus Siculus, that they were instituted by the Cretan Hercules. It is probable they were only revived by him. What, however, admits of no contradiction is, that Hercules brought from the Hyperborean regions the wild olive, of which the Olympic garlands were commonly made. And we must not omit observing, that the garlands or crowns employed in all the sacred games of Greece were adorned with fillets or ribbands.

There is in the Villa Albani at Rome, a most elegant Herma of Hercules with a beard, and a wreath of olive, as the emblem of his victory at Olympia; he has likewise fillets pendent on his shoulders; but there being no lion's skin, the subject has been mistaken; the name of Xenophon has been given to it, and Winckelman, who published this very Herma in his new monuments, has copied that erroneous denomination.

ATTILIUS REGULUS.

Although the story of the racking tortures with which it is commonly said that Regulus was put to death, be nothing but a fabulous report, artfully raised by his wife to serve the commonwealth, it is however certain that the Romans used their most industrious endeavours in spreading it abroad, as one of the most authentic events, to cast the stigma of barbarity on their foes, as well as to make an ostentatious parade of the magnanimous intrepidity of their citizens, and this effigy was evidently imagined to propagate the adventure. The lineaments are curious, they point out a gloomy resolution, and forcibly express the atrocious heroism, with which Attilius, as we find in Horace, unmoved by the solicitations and prayers of his friends and nearest relatives, devoted himself for his country. The same expressive countenance appears on a gem belonging to Prince Borghese, with the addition of a nail, which is thought to allude to the ideal torments of our consul.

Plate VII. ACHILLES.

That the denomination of Achilles is properly bestowed on the effigy in this plate, can be proved by a complete statue in the Villa Borghese, where the face has the same contour and appearance as in our image. In the above statue there is a band or ring set around the right heel,

which is a distinctive badge, sufficient to symbolize the son of Thetis, who was supposed to be vulnerable only in that part. We know that Winckelman, in his *Monumenti Antichi*, mentioning the said Borghese statue, takes it for the figure of Mars in chains; but his error is too plain, the countenance of that deity being different in all the ancient images that are found of him; upon which the Museum Pium Clementinum may be consulted.

Amongst the valuable curiosities of the Duke of Nemi, nephew of Pius VI. there is a head of Achilles, which may serve to corroborate the opinion we entertain respecting the present head, being both perfectly alike.

Plate VIII. SAPPHO.

There can be no doubt that this image is the true representative of the celebrated Sappho, a similar effigy being exhibited in many marbles bearing her name. One may easily discern in her countenance something manlike, which corresponds to the apposite epithet of *Mascula*, given her by Horace; though this adjunct might as well be a sarcastic allusion to her noted partiality for her fair countrywomen, the Lesbian Virgins. Her superlative excellence in lyrical verse was never called in question, she did not only surpass Stesichorus and Alcæus, her contemporaries, but all the most renowned Poets of Greece were thrown at an immense distance by the astonishing power of her genius, and the matchless felicity of her diction. She flourished in the 44th Olympiad, six centuries before the Christian æra. When her years were drawing near the state of full maturity, she unfortunately fancied an elegant youth of Mytilene, whose name was Phaon: foiled in her inclination, she fell into despair, and precipitated herself from the Leucadian Cliff.* We read of several who attempted this

* Strabo acquaints us that this cliff was a promontory, with a magnificent temple dedicated to Apollo, and that every year, on a certain

mortal leap, to get rid of the frenzy of love; and it is said that the remedy was often effectual; but all concur in affirming that to our Lesbian heroine the experiment proved absolutely fatal.

Plate IX. JUPITER.

Dark antiquity figured Jupiter in various strange forms, so that we even see him in the shape of a Bull. His most mysterious image was the statue with three eyes, as mentioned by Pausanias. He is generally drawn like a venerable old man, with a thick beard, and sometimes we find him with the symbol of Serapis, that is the calathus, or bonnet, the same that we see on the head of the figure in this plate.

Plate X. HERCULES.

Beger has collected all the various figurations of Hercules in a large volume. There is however, a peculiarity which symbolizes him, it is the lion's skin that sometimes is pendent on his shoulders, and sometimes covers his head, like a wig, as in the present Herma. We must not pass over unnoticed the two fangs sprouting on the forehead, they seem to have been placed there as a pair of horns, to indicate the dignity of the subject.*

festival solemnity, a malefactor was hurled from the top headlong into the sea, which the Leucadians believed to be the means of averting every public calamity. It is easy to perceive that the intention of this sacrifice was the same as that of the Jews in the immolation of the scape-goat. The criminal destined to be the victim was covered with feathers, and had many live birds tied about him, so that the shaking of their wings might break the violence of the fall. At the bottom of the precipice, there were boats disposed to receive him, and when he happened to save his life, he was doomed to perpetual banishment.

* That horns were anciently an emblem of eminence, the story of Moses, the portrait of Jupiter Hammon, and even the etymology of the

CLASS III. EGYPTIAN AND GREEK SCULPTURE.

Plate I. BACCHUS AND ACRATUS.

The principal figure in this precious group is an obvious representation of the god of wine; for besides the grapes entwined round his head, there is the thyrsus, which is a peculiar distinction of this deity. It is certain the ancients never represented the image of Bacchus without this typical appendage, except the Lacedæmonians, who used to arm him with a lance. In the conquest he made of India, his troops, which consisted of women as well as men, had no other weapon but the thyrsus.

The winged genius that holds out to him a cup, might perhaps be the image of Hope, worshipped by the Greeks under the name of *Elpis*. Yet I have not thought proper to abandon the idea of an ingenious antiquary, who in the above genius acknowledges young Acratus. It is true, that according to what we find in Pausanias, this dependent of agent of Bromius was represented at Athens in such a manner, as nothing appeared of him but his mouth out of the walls, to shew the Athenians made their belly their god. But it is well known, that artists in their works are apt to give a great latitude to their fancy. Acratus in its Greek signification, imports pure, unmixed; which is precisely the chief essence of the nectar of Bacchus; and as wings are *a*

word, are a sufficient proof: for as Valerianus observes, *Conveniunt similitudine quadam inter se cornu, radius et corona.* We must not however think that horns always implied the same; sometimes they were a badge of honour, and sometimes, of ignominy; the 75th Psalm points out the difference—*et omnia cornua peccatorum confringam, et exaltabuntur cornua justi.* It is said of the Arabians, that they use horns as a personal ornament, and so smear with gum the hair on the forehead, and twist them into sharp points; a custom which in the 17th century was exceedingly fashionable among the Italian ladies.

known celestial emblem, it is not incredible that the sculptor might have employed them to express the spirit that exalts the brain, warms the heart, and fires the blood.

If we had no other evidence of the skill of the Greeks in the art of the chisel, but the monument before us, it would be quite sufficient to evince their decided superiority over the moderns. Besides the incomparable symmetry, which in our marble enraptures the eye in all the lineaments, and in every part of the contour, there is this peculiarity in the features of Bacchus, that the masculine energy of youth is admirably blended with female softness, and virgin delicacy. It was usual with ancient statuaries and painters to figure in this double form the god of light as well as that of wine; because these two deities were reciprocally taken one for the other, as may be seen in the History of Osiris. There is in the Gallery at Florence a statue of Bacchus by Michael Angelo, in which, especially respecting that particular, he has copied after the old manner with singular felicity. The antique images of the son of Semele generally shew him in the spring of life, when the tender sensations of joy begin to bud forth.

Plate II. ANTIQUE GROUP OF THE NILE.

It appears from all the medals, and the various public monuments intended as images of the Nile, that their artists did either forget or neglect the typical alphabet of the old Egyptians. Having no brighter ideas than what they derived from trite mythological notions, they considered the most famous river in the universe as a common fluvial deity, and consequently gave it the shape of a bearded old man. Nor can we much admire the idea of the symbolical children which we see in the figure before us. In the twelfth year of Hadrian an overflowing of the Nile reached the height of sixteen cubits, which was recorded by a

great medal struck on the occasion at Alexandria. It is probable that the idea of the sixteen children was suggested by this medal; nor can the sixteen children that are on the colossal monument of the Nile, preserved in the collection of the Vatican, form any objection to our opinion; for though this statue be the very same that has been mentioned by Pliny, as an ancient monument, and a wonder of the art, it is well known that the children, as well as the other ornamental symbols, were added to it long since the time of Hadrian. If we mistake not, this famous statue was dug out of the ruins of the Temple of Peace, where Pliny informs us, that the Emperor Vespasian had ordered it to be placed. As to our monument it was found near Ostia, in the same spot where four elegant groups, representing the labours of Hercules, were discovered some time since. It is in a great measure similar to the group in the Vatican; and respecting the exquisite symmetry and precision of the workmanship, may be considered as a perfect copy.

Plate V. ANTIQUE VENUS.

VI. ASCLEPIAS.

These two Plates are printed on the same page.

Several of the Antique statues of Venus were clothed, and there is on this subject a curious passage in Pliny; that author tells us, that the inhabitants of the Island of Coos having the choice of two statues of Venus, both by Praxiteles, but one clothed, and the other naked, gave the preference to the former. The naked figure was afterwards purchased by the Gnidians, and is the very same that became an object of universal admiration. The drapery of our image may frankly be styled a wonder of the art. What leads us to give it the name of Venus, is not so much the perfect symmetry of the features, and the winning grace

of the countenance, as the circumstance of having part of the breast and of the shoulders, uncovered, for the same is seen in various portraits of that goddess, and among others in the images of conquering Venus, represented on the coins of Julius Cæsar. It is worth remarking that the figures of the Grecian Artists are generally naked, while those of the Romans, for the greater part, are found dressed in armour, the reason for which is assigned to be that, that art which challenges criticism, must always be superior to that which shuns it.

Socrates, who in his younger days followed the profession of a sculptor, made a group of the graces, who according to what we find in Diogenes Laertius, were represented dressed. The Athenians set a very high value on that work, and had it placed in the wall behind the statue of Minerva.

ASCLEPIAS.

This little statue was dug out of some ruins in the City of Megara; and is a *Monolitha,* that is, all of a piece with its basis. The inscription at the foot points out a Priestess of Diana, of the name of Asclepias; and the peculiar form of the characters leads us to trace it to the age of the Antonines, rather towards the third century of the common æra than the second. The style and manner of the sculpture is likewise very indifferent, and shows that in Greece at that period the arts were in a total decline. The inscription is in hexameter verses, and the meaning as follows:

I am here worshipping the Toxophilite Virgin Latonia, or Diana Orthosia, all around the walls of the city. I am the Priestess Asclepias, born of Sinctimenos, who descended of Esculapius. My most reverend mother, Nicephoris, was likewise of an illustrious race. My good parents brought me up for the priesthood of this deity, and the Senate and people confirmed their choice by a decree.

Plate VII. A GENIUS.

From the elegance of the attitude, and the peculiarity of the dress, we are inclined to take this statue, evidently of the Greek school, for the figure of a genius. The genius of the people of Rome, an image which often occurs on medals, is always half naked, as our own, with a similar garment loosely thrown over the shoulders, but at the same time he holds a pike in one hand, and the horn of plenty in the other. Some of the Genii we find drawn in the form of serpents, some like old men, some in the age of virility, with a *patera* in one hand, and a scourge in the other; many have the appearance of Cupids, the same as angels, in the churches of the Roman Catholics; we may remark that the angels in the pictures of Michael Angelo are all represented without wings.

Plate VIII. ANTIQUE HERCULES.

IX. ANTIQUE STATUE.

HERCULES.

These two plates are printed on the same page.

We have here an elegant statue of the Grecian school, but discovered in Egypt; which can be easily accounted for, the Greeks having originally inhabited that famous region. All works besides of this kind, when exquisitely finished like the present, were in the highest request among the ancients: nor was it difficult to transfer such small images from one place to another. Hercules is here represented in a state of ebriety, as in many other antique monuments; his head is ornamented with a crown of flowers and ribbands interwoven together, precisely in the same manner as the statue of Hercules in the Vatican. This statue has lost the left hand.

ANTIQUE STATUE.

This graceful figure gives room for two opinions, equally plausible. It may be taken for the Genius of Hercules, from the attributes belonging to him. We find in various monuments, and particularly in some paintings of Herculaneum, the Genii of different deities represented in the same manner. It might likewise be conceived an image of Love expressing his victory over the son of Alcmena. The peculiarity of his attitude seems to enforce this idea, for the singular manner in which the lion's skin hangs over his shoulders, and the club is placed on his head, gives those attributes the appearance of trophies.

Plate X. ANTIQUE STATUE OF BASALTES, REPRESENTING AN EGYPTIAN PRIEST.

The Antique Statue engraved in this plate is a piece of fine sculpture, and merits the attention of every person of taste; it is one of those statues termed *Iconicæ*, being evidently a Portrait of an Egyptian Priest. In the Museum Capitolinum there is a figure in many respects similar, and of exquisite workmanship. The image in the plate is bare headed, and does not only appear beardless, but has likewise the head shaved close, according to the custom of the Egyptian Priests, who, as Herodotus mentions, used to trim both their beards and hair quite close.

The pilaster that supports the back of the statue, is in the form of an obelisk, which terminates in the hinder part of the neck, about the *Os Occipitis*, which may lead us to conjecture that it served the purpose of a Gnomon. The hieroglyphics that cover it allude to the Egyptian worship; hence we see various sacred animals, and among others the falcon, a bird particularly dedicated to Isis. There are likewise urns, and instruments used in the sacrifices, as the

acerra, the dolarrum, the offa, the grefericulum, the mulleus, the ligula, the simpulus, and the secespita. A sitting figure holds between the knees a kind of cross; whereupon we are to observe, that the Egyptians had their symbols in the same form. One of them was the *Tau*, symbol of Typhon; the other was an instrument for measuring the overflowings of the Nile; and the last, the flower of the Lotus, which often had the semblance of a cross.

This monument was found near the ancient *Antium*, now called Nettuno. It probably belonged to one of the Temples of Isis, which during the times of heathenism, were erected in great number in all parts of Italy.

Plate XI. FRAGMENT OF AN EGYPTIAN IDOL.

There is not perhaps a monument of higher antiquity than the subject exhibited in this plate; and any endeavour to trace its origin, would but serve to involve us in a labyrinth of endless obscurity. It represents the Idol *Cneph* or *Phtha*, which the philosophers of Egypt considered as the source and principle of all earthly things, and is the same that was noticed by Count Caylus. This idol had a most magnificent temple in the city of Memphis, which had been erected to his honour by the piety of King Mnetes, and enriched by several of his successors, and chiefly by Sesostris, who worshipped him with a peculiar devotion; and when Cambyses paid it a visit, struck with the ludicrous appearance of this great god, who seemed nothing better than a large baboon, he could not help bursting into a fit of laughter, and ordered it to be burnt, together with the other idols, and also caused the god Apis, or the sacred ox, to be roasted.

Plate XII. CERCOPITHECUS, OR EGYPTIAN CYNOCEPHALUS.

In the exposition of the hieroglyphics, selected by Horus Apollo, we read that the Egyptians designed the emblem of the equinoxes, by the picture of a Cercopithecus, or Cynocephalus, sitting and in the act of making water, from a prevailing opinion, that this animal, during both the equinoxes, makes water once in each hour, by day as well as by night; his figure therefore used to be placed over the *Hydrologia*, the mechanism of which may be found accurately explained in the Œdipus of Kircher. As it so happens that our Cercopithecus was cut out of the *Manubrium*, or handle of a water vase, we may infer, that it belonged to some of the machines that measured the equinoctial hours.*

Plate XIII. FRAGMENT OF A CANEPHORA AT ELEUSIS.

The colossean bust represented in this plate, still subsists at Eleusis, and is the image of a Canephora. It is well known that the Canephoræ were virgins employed in the

* Pliny seems to refer the origin of the Hydrologium to the artist Ctesibius, of whom he speaks in terms of high admiration. This Ctesibius lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and invented a kind of Hydroscope, or water glass, which was placed in the temple of Arsinoe, sister of the aforesaid Philadelphus. But there is reason to think it an invention of a more ancient date, for the *Clepsydræ*, or water clocks, are much on the same plan, and we find them mentioned long before the time of Ctesibius. Aristotle availed himself of a Clepsydra, to demonstrate the reality of air; and we shall take occasion to remark, that some Carthaginian commanders employed the same for the very purpose of a Telegraph, as may be seen in the Stratagems of Polyænus, and the History of Polybius. Tycho Brahe used the Clepsydra to measure the motion of the stars; and by the same contrivance M. D'Amontons flattered himself that he would be able to find the longitude: the trial however baffled all his endeavours.

rites of the Pagan superstitions, and chiefly addicted to the Eleusinian solemnities.* In the carved work round the basket that our Canephora wears on the head, appear some of the symbols of the Goddess Ceres, as the ear of corn, the poppy, and the lamp.

This Colossus must have supplied the place of a cariate or cariatide in some part of the Eleusinian Temple, for one of the rules prescribed in the use of these figures, was that the cariate must always appear in a character suited to the place for which it is intended: and therefore as our cariate belonged to the Temple of Ceres, it has the perfect resemblance of a Canephora.

Plate XIV. STATUE OF CUPID.

This elegant statue of Cupid was found 15 miles from Rome, in the Year 1793, under the Collonna, where Varus had a country villa. The god of love is here represented in the act of bending his bow, in the same manner as the Cupid in the Museum Capitolinum. The exquisite beauty of the present image inclines us to believe it an ancient copy of the celebrated Cupid by Praxiteles, which Phryne acquired by an ingenious stratagem, as we learn from Pausanias.

Plate XV. TWO ANTIQUE CHAIRS OF MARBLE.

The two Antique Chairs of Marble in this plate are monuments of estimation on account of their rarity; they

* The name of *Canephora, Basket-bearer*, shows, that these virgins used to carry baskets, that contained various fruits, besides several little curiosities, which when they wished to embrace the conjugal state, they offered to Diana, the easier to obtain the leave which they asked of quitting her train. It was their peculiar office to guard the sacred ornaments, and the utensils of the sacrifice, and to sing hymns in the procession in honour of Ceres.

lly belonged to the celebrated Fulvius Orsini, and terwards added to the curiosities in the Villa Mon- f Sixtus the Fifth : each of them is wrought from a lock of Greek Marble. One of them has the feet ling lions' claws: it is of good design, and is one of chairs which the ancients called *Thessalian*. The is of that sort of chairs that were styled *Sellæ æ*, or arched chairs, from the peculiar bend of ape. In the second volume of the Ruins of Hercu- , two of the muses, Clio and Urania, are represented in two chairs of a similar form.

[*To be continued.*]

ALOGUE BETWENE A KNYGHT AND A ERKE, concernynge the Power Spiritual and Tem- l. Imprinted at London, in Flete-Strete, in the House ho. Berthelet, near to the Cundite, at the Sign of ece : cum Privilegio : without Date or Name of Author. 52 pages, 8vo.*

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

notable little tract was written to silence the , and answer their unreasonable expectations, that

ough this Dialogue is undated, it may appear to have been at the beginning of our Reformation; and though the author's as not yet published to it, it is well known to have been written famous clerk and schoolman, WILLIAM of OCCHAM, so called ing born in a village of that name in Surrey, as Camden and have observed. It was written by our author so early as the 05, if the Manuscript note on the copy before me is right. There ther edition of it afterwards in 1540, wherein it is said to be by William of Occham, the great Philosopher, in English and (*Extat. Lat. in Goldast. Monarch. T. Ed.*) The Author was to John Duns Scotus, and afterwards, his antagonist. In

the Pope might exercise a jurisdiction over the temporalities of princes, and the church be exempted from contributing of its riches in time of need, either for the relief of the poor or the security of the nation where they abide; as may appear by the following abstract thereof.

CLERICUS begins with complaining how much the ecclesiastical rights are invaded and what wrongs the clergy endure against all law. MILES asks him, what law is? and he answers the ordinances of the Pope, and decrees of the Fathers. MILES allows that what they have heretofore ordained in matters of temporality may be law to the clergy, but not to the laity; none having power to ordain

their grand scholastic controversy, Scotus was distinguished father of the *Reals*, and Occham of the *Nominals*. Occham flushed with his success undertook Pope John 23d, and gave a mortal wound to his *Temporal Power over Princes*. He got a good guardian, Lewis of Bavaria the Emperor, whose court was his sanctuary, but he was excommunicated by the Pope; and the Masters of Paris condemned him for an heretic, and burnt his books, which Fuller conceives to be the cause why Luther was so well versed in his works, which he had at his fingers' ends; being the sole schoolman in his library whom he esteemed. The Pope being afterwards, it seems, reconciled to him, he was restored to his state with the repute of an acute schoolman. Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, ed. 1576; fol. 376, says, that in the time of King Edward II, "GULIELMUS OCCHAM was a worthy divine, and of a right sincere judgment, as the times would then either give or suffer." The same historian further, fol. 393, mentions this Dialogue, as of Occham's writing, though it appeared without the name of its author. He there also mentions another of his Books called his *Questions and Distinctions*, and quotes John Sleidan's History in his commendation; who telling us the said Occham flourished in the year 1326, gives us an abstract of another of his books, on the authority of the Bishop of Rome. These two last, with two more of his writing, were printed abroad, between the years 1491 and 1496, as appears in *Corn. a Beughem's Incunab. Typographiæ*, 12mo. Amst. 1688. p. 100. As for the author's death, some place it in 1330, others seventeen years later. See Leland, Bale Pits, Fuller, Dr. Cave, Du Pin, &c.

statutes of things, over which they have no lordship; therefore, that he lately laughed heartily, when he heard that Pope Boniface VIII had made a new statute, that he himself should be above all secular princes and kingdoms, and that he needed but to put it into writing, and all things were his: if he would have my castle, my town, my field, my money, or the like, he need but to will, to write, and decree it, and he's intitled to those things. Then CLERICUS would derive this authority from Christ himself. To whom it is said in the Psalms, *Ask of me and I will give Nations to thine heritage, and all the world about to thy possession*: And of whom it is written, 1 Tim. 2. *That he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.* Then he argues from the faith of Holy Church, that Peter was ordained Christ's full vicar for himself and successors, so has the same power over temporalities as Christ had. But here MILES distinguishes two states of Christ; one of his humility, the other of his power and majesty; the former from the time that he took flesh and blood to his passion; the latter after his resurrection; when he said, *All Power is given to me in heaven and earth*; that Peter was ordained Christ's vicar for the state of his humility, and to follow him in those things which he did in that state, or to exercise that power which he as mortal man did; and not that which after his glorification he received. Here it is proved from scripture that Christ neither had, nor pretended to temporal kingdom; and that Peter had not by his commission the keys of the kingdom of earth given him, but of heaven: that he was Christ's vicar in the godly kingdom of souls, and not in temporal lordship of castles and lands, and this again is proved out of St. Paul. Then CLERICUS flies to another argument; for seeing it allowed that Holy Church may correct sins, he infers, that he who has to do in the knowledge of sin, must know and deem in right and wrong; and since there is right and wrong in temporal matters, the

Pope ought consequently to rule and deem in temporal causes. But MILES having shewed the absurdity of this sophism, and that right and wrong in temporal matters are to be judged by temporal laws, proves this also out of scripture; where even in case of the people's disobedience to those laws, it appears the clergy are only to admonish and warn them that they be *subject to princes*, and in another place that *every soul* shall be subject to the *higher powers*, which excepts not the clergy themselves. "And if you will needs be knowing in such causes says he, because wrong and sin were linked together; it belongs to you to know and deem in causes of wedlock; I pray will you therefore say it follows, that you shall know and deem of all that belongeth thereto, for the *knitting of the deed?*" So advises him not to intermeddle in the judgment of things which concern temporality; "for so much as ye usurp and take upon you that which belongs to others, it is right mete that ye suffer as ye do." Then CLERICUS asks if he can deny that the temporal power should be serviceable to the spiritual? MILES allows the temporality should be so far serviceable to them, as to find those who worship and serve GOD all that is necessary for them, that in the old law they were handsomely provided for, but not thereby ordained any temporal kingdom or lordship; for what kind of lordship was appointed the ministry, may appear from four or five places of scripture here quoted: from whence it is demanded, "Lo to whom doth Christ and his apostle Paul liken you? To workmen, to hired men, and oxen; and not to kings. I pray you be workmen, and hired men, lords of things? Then it seemeth that temporalities are granted you to help your living, and for charge of spiritual administration, and not for lordship; and of the spiritual, it is written in the law of Moses; there ye be likened to an ox, that threshes; for which it is enough to take his meat though he fill all the barn with his travail." A little farther

CLERICUS is for allowing princes to enjoy their temporalities, "And let them suffer us, says he, in peace with ours." But MILES cannot allow this to be any ways reasonable. For says he, we are to see the wills of our forefathers fulfilled, who gave you these temporalities so plentifully, that you should dispose both of them and yourselves to charitable purposes, to the health of our souls and the honour of God, to praying for the dead and relieving the wants of the living; "but ye do nothing so; ye spend away your temporality in sinful deeds and vanity; ye recke not for honesty, no nor for your own law, nor for deeds of mercy and charity, but in folly, and in *Bobance*, and in liking of this world, ye dispend, all that was given you for a holy intent. Shall not his wages be stopped, who will not do deeds of Knighthood? He that holdeth of another and doth not his due office and service, he shall lose and forego his fee? Here he brings in the example of King Joas, who would not let Jehoiada receive any more of the ecclesiastical revenue, but apply it to the reparation of God's House, and concludes this argument with observing "That ye have received all such lordships and riches as the wages of holy chivalry, and to the intent to have cloth and food, with which two the Apostle saith, he held him paid, and all the overplus, besides cloth and food, ye ought to spend in deeds of mercy and piety, as on poor people, that have need, and on such as be sick and diseased, and oppressed with misery; and if ye do not so, then must *we have to do therewith*; for then it falleth to us to take heed of your temporality, that ye beguile not and deceive the quick and the dead." CLERICUS observes that King Joas did not apply the money to his own use, but to that of holy church. "But now-a-days ye take our goods, which ye spend not to the use of holy church, but on your busy and unruly soldiers, and on ships and engines of war." MILES answers, "that neither does

the king apply it to his own use, but for your safeguard, the defence of holy church, and of your goods and chattels. That if the King's power should fail, the gentry, such as are needy and had prodigally consumed their substance, would turn to yours and destroy all you have; therefore that the king's strength is to you as a strong wall, and his peace is your peace: That by giving a little portion to him, you buy your own safeguard; but as ye have been always unkind for the goodness he hath done, so now ye complain against what is your own profit: That if kings at their own cost and peril are to defend you, and you to rest, in idleness and luxury, eating, drinking, and solacing yourselves, then you only are kings, and they your slaves." Then he proves from scripture again, that the church or riches of it, should not be spared when Christian people are in danger. The ghostly temple which is mankind, being of more worth than the temple that is made of lime and stone." CLERICUS objects that if those things which are once given to God may be taken away again, then all vows may be made void. But MILES distinguishes, that what he has said is not to withdraw such gifts, but to apply them to those uses for which they were first given. Then CLERICUS would allude from the words of our Saviour, how free the clergy were from paying tribute to princes. But MILES argues, that the example he produces, and the answer therein given, was for Christ, and not for you; however grants, that clerks in their own persons should be free, but not such as lead their lives as lewd men. Yet though some may be thus freed in their person by the privilege of princes, shall your fields have now the same freedom? And he who had before a yearly tribute from them, lose it afterwards in you? the commonwealth must be defended at the cost of the commonalty, and whatever part thereof enjoys this defence, 'tis most agreeing with right, that he set his shoulder, and help to bear the burden. Then if posses-

sions are as rightly subject to the common charge as to the yearly rent, he shall be under charge whoever owns them. If ye talk of prescription, we answer in as much longer as this freedom, or exemption has been allowed by the benignity of princes, so much the sooner ye should be ready to pay your part where need requires it; but both holy writ and civil powers abolish this prescription, as appears by examples here cited. CLERICUS thinks it hard that kings should resume the privileges granted by their predecessors. But MILES urges that any particular privilege, however long or firmly granted, must submit to general occasions; and if it be found hurtful to the commonwealth may be repealed in time of need, as Solomon, in some matters of theft, changed somewhat even of God's law. Clericus would insinuate, that it was emperors who established these things, and that they might guide the reins of the law, but not kings. MILES looks upon this as a kind of blasphemy, proceeding either from ignorance or envy; so draws an instance from France and her empire, showing how distinctly and independently the one exercises its power from the other. That as the Emperor may make laws, over all his empire, and add or diminish as he thinks good, so may the King of France either utterly repel the Emperor's Laws, or clearly banish them, and at his pleasure ordain new ones. This he concludes with several examples from scripture, proving the subjection of the clergy to their princes; as how by anointing, they acknowledged them to be their princes and rulers, how they guarded, attended on, and prayed for them as such, insomuch that CLERICUS cannot forbear breaking off the conference, with observing that it was drawing towards night, but he would answer it all in the morning.

After this manner ends this ancient and remarkable Treatise, thus published in English, with express privilege, by King Henry's printer, no doubt to forward and strengthen

the Reformation, then in its infancy. But if the reader would see this argument, on the king's ecclesiastical supremacy, as it more particularly regards the English nation, deduced from a vast variety of our most authentic instruments and records, we must refer him to Mr. Prynne's voluminous collections on that head, in three volumes folio; of which we shall next take a short survey, because of the affinity of the subject, and its being traced from the earliest times.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 129.]

5. The most essential of all these measures, for the purpose of laying open to the Public a full knowledge of the contents of these various and extensive repositories, would be unquestionably, to PRINT some of the principal CALENDARS and INDEXES, and also such of the ORIGINAL RECORDS, hitherto unpublished, as are the most important in their nature, and the most perfect in their kind.

The selection which the Committee have to propose, does not rest wholly upon their own judgment. They have thought it their duty to consult persons of the greatest learning and experience upon these subjects; who upon a review of the several returns laid before the Committee, and after deliberate consideration, have proposed the following articles, in which the Committee entirely concur, strongly recommending them to the attention of the House.

Of CALENDARS and INDEXES, they recommend the following to be printed, which are already fit for the press.

1

e Chapter House there is an Index to Domesday, evertheless it may be proper to enlarge; and as ginal volumes were published without any Title or y, it would be very desirable that this opportunity be taken of supplying those defects. A proper id Table of Contents were in fact prepared several go, by the President and Council of the Society of uries,* at the instance of the Lords Commissioners Treasury; which should now be printed. And the ttee very much approve of the plan for a Glossary, he present Keeper of the Records at the Chapter nas judiciously pointed out in his very elaborate and tory return; by which it also appears, that the of England, so long ago as the reign of Edward ited their own inability to interpret some parts of ord.†

Title Page here referred to is in the following words.

DOMESDAY BOOK,
seu
Liber Censualis
Willelmi Primi
Regis Angliæ,
Inter Archivos Regni
In Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii
Asservatus
Jubente Rege Augustissimo
Georgio Tertio
Prælo Mandatus
Typis.
Excudebat Londini J. Nicholls.‡
MDCCLXXXIII.

act of a return to a writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons chequer, commanding them to make a search in Domesday

‡ This line has been since altered.

Calendars to the earliest records of the Curia Regis and Court of King's Bench, which are preserved at the Chapter House; viz. the former beginning with the reign of Richard I, and the latter from 1st Edward I, to 18th of Edward I, should be printed, together with an Index to the Placita Exercitus, in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I.

At the Tower, the Indexes to the Patent,* Close, and Charter Rolls should be printed. And also the Chronological Indexes to the Inquisitions Post Mortem, to which might be added in continuation of the same subject, those which are at the Rolls, and in the Duchy Office of Lancaster.

At the Rolls the following Indexes should be printed; namely, the Office Index to the Charter, Patent and Confirmation Rolls, together with the Fine Rolls; the Index to private selections from the Close Rolls, and the Officer's private Index to the Liveries, and the Office

Book: "Et super hoc convocatis ad nos Justiciariis vestris de Banco, et Servientibus vestris ad Placita, et aliis de concilio vestro, visoque Brevi vestro predicto et singulis aliis premissis, habitaque inde inter nos matura et diligenti Deliberatione, Nescimus super dictus verbis in dicto Libro de Domesday contentis Declarationem seu interpretationem facere, nisi quatenus verba inde sonant." Mich. Communia 12 Edw. III. Rot. 9. a.

* The nature and value of the Patent Rolls may be collected from the following account of them in the Tower Return. These Rolls, beginning the 3d of King John, 1201, and ending with the reign of Edward IV, 1483, contain Grants of Offices, Lands, and Restitutions of Temporalties to Bishops, Abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons; Confirmations of Grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclesiastical as civil, Grants in Fee Farm, Special Liveries, Grants of Offices, Special and General Patents of Creations of Peers, and Licences of all kinds which pass the Great Seal. On the backs of these rolls are Commissions to Justices of the Peace, Commissions of Sewers, and all Commissions which pass the Great Seal.

Index to the Escheat Bundles, the Cardinal's Bundles, and the Parliament Returns.

At the Augmentation Office, the Indexes deserving publication are those to the Conventual Leases, to the Leases made by the Crown, and to the Deeds of Purchase and Exchange.

All these for the sake of uniformity and convenience, it might be proper to print of the same size as the Rolls and Journals of Parliament, and in a type like the Sessional Index to the Journals of this House. The Committee have directed estimates to be made upon this principle, in order to ascertain the magnitude and extent of such a publication, and it appears by them, that the number of volumes need not exceed sixteen or seventeen upon that calculation.

Besides these, it is represented to the Committee, that it will be highly proper, that the Catalogue of the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum, recently compiled by the principal Librarian, under the order of the Trustees, should be printed; as it points out a very considerable number of important documents unnoticed in the former Catalogue, and may contribute greatly to illustrate many circumstances essentially connected with the History, Laws, and Constitution of this Country.

In recommending a selection of ORIGINAL RECORDS AND PAPERS to be printed, the Committee have also proceeded with the same advice and deliberation. And the following sorts of documents appear to be most deserving publication, namely, Political Surveys, Ecclesiastical Surveys, Judicial Proceedings, Unedited Statutes, Parliamentary Proceedings, and State Papers.

Of Political Surveys unpublished, there are several extant of great antiquity. The Hundred Rolls of the reign of Edward the First containing a full and minute Survey, in the nature of Domesday; the Extenta Manerii in the

same reign, (both of which are already described by the Committee), and the Testa de Nevil, which was a Survey of Knights' Fees, Escheats, and Services, in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First. With respect to these three, the Committee are of opinion, that lists of the two former, and a Table of the Contents of the latter should be printed, with a specimen from each original, selecting from each (as nearly as may be) the same Hundreds, Manors, or Places, in order to show more clearly the peculiar nature of these several Records, and the degree in which they may serve conjointly to illustrate the state of Property and Manors at that period of our History. The Nomina Villarum, of which a copy is extant in the Museum containing the Sheriffs' Names of the Hundreds and Vills, and their Possessors, in each county, beginning from 1 Edward II, 1395, and continued downwards for a considerable period, may be a proper subject of publication in its entire form; together with another record in the Pipe Office, bearing the same title, which commences soon after the Restoration, and contains a list of the Claims of Liberties and Privileges by the Lords of Hundreds, Manors, and Franchises to the present time, such as they have been claimed upon oath in the Exchequer. The Committee cannot forbear to observe upon this head that even in modern times some county magistrates at their sessions have actually recorded the names of every parish, township, and district within their jurisdiction; and the practical advantages of such a proceeding, if more generally carried into effect, are obvious.

The Ecclesiastical Surveys, which have been preserved from the ravages of time, are principally Pope Nicholas's Taxation, executed about the 20th year of the reign of Edward I, 1291; the Nonæ Rolls of 15th Edward III, Anno 1341; the Surveys of King Henry VIII and the Parliamentary Surveys, during the Usurpation

The Taxation of Pope Nicholas is a most important Record, because all the Taxes, as well to our Kings as to the Pope were regulated by it, till the Survey made in the 26th of Henry VIII, and because the Statutes of Colleges which were founded before the Reformation are also interpreted by this criterion, according to which their Benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the Statute 21 Henry VIII, concerning Pluralities. The Committee beg leave to refer very particularly to the account which they have received of the most perfect copies of this record; and they recommend it to be printed from the books in the Exchequer, collated with such of the original rolls as remain there, and with the ancient Manuscript in the Cottonian Library, at the British Museum, besides which it may be proper to compare these Books with Sir Henry Spelman's Copy, now in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and collated by him with the ancient transcripts lodged in that Repository. The Nonæ Rolls are also very valuable, as they show the alterations which had taken place in the value of each Benefice, after an interval of 50 years from the prior valuation; a Calendar to these should be printed, together with an explanatory account of them, and specimens of some one of the most complete in each Diocese. The Surveys of Henry VIII, and the Parliamentary Surveys, are extremely curious and interesting; but they are so voluminous, and at the same time so accessible to the public, that it would not be advisable to print them.

The Judicial Proceedings of the earliest dates are those of the Curia Regis, commencing in the reign of Richard I.; the Placita Forestæ, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, beginning from the reign of Edward I.

Some of the most curious and instructive Records of the

Curia Regis, have been already published by Madox in his notes to his History of the Exchequer : others of them are probably contained in the Abstracts and transcripts preserved at the Chapter House, and in the libraries of some of the Inns of Court ; and with regard to the rest, it is very doubtful whether they are sufficiently perfect for publication.

Of the Placita Forestæ, which are dispersed in so many different Repositories, it might be useful to print one general Catalogue.

The Special Judgments of the Common Law Courts in the reign of Edward I, are highly commended by Lord Hale, who says, " that the reason of the law upon which the Court proceeded, is many times expressly delivered upon the Record itself." And the value which he set upon them appears by the large selections and copies from them which he obtained, and bequeathed, with his other MSS. to the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

It may be desirable therefore that his selections should be printed, and that such other selections should be made, as were suggested by the Keeper of the Chapter House Records in 1732 ; or, that the abstract, now preserved in the Chapter House, and specified by the present Officer in his return upon this subject ; or, the book mentioned in the return from the Society of the Middle Temple should be printed; accordingly as it may appear upon a careful inspection and comparison of them all, that any of these latter compilations can be substituted for Lord Hale's, if his cannot be obtained for the Public ; or perhaps be made supplementary to it, if they should appear to take in a larger compass of time.

As these Records would be particularly serviceable in illustrating the year books, a subject discussed with great erudition and ability, in a return made from the Society of Lincoln's Inn, the Committee strongly recommend, that

the series of those books from Edward I, to Henry VIII, should be completed, by printing those hitherto unpublished, of which there are several extant in the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, and the British Museum; and also by reprinting the rest from more correct copies, as those which are already in print are known to be in many instances incorrect and erroneous. A General Index to the whole would be a very necessary addition to such a work, which forms so valuable a monument of our practical jurisprudence in its earliest ages.

Together with the preceding articles, it is rightly suggested in the very learned return from the Society of Lincoln's Inn, that an uniform and systematic edition might be given of all the ancient law writers, as more perfect copies are known to exist in Manuscript, than those which have hitherto been published. And at the same time the Committee have to submit the propriety of printing from the Red Book of the Exchequer, the ancient regulations, intituled, Ordinationes Scaccarii, as a Supplement to the celebrated Dialogue de Scaccario, contained in the same book. They have upon the present occasion thought fit to subjoin to this report a collection of all the Oaths of Office, contained in the Red Book, and in the Black Book of the Exchequer of Receipt, and on the Rolls of the Petty Bag, and of the Clerk of the Crown, in Chancery; for it is not less true than extraordinary, that no perfect or authorised copy has yet been published of these recorded evidences of the obligations imposed upon, and undertaken by the several Public officers, who are sworn to discharge the various functions connected with the Administration of our Laws and Government.

Many Statutes and Ordinances recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, and others which are extant upon the Statute Roll, are not inserted in the printed Statute Books, which are only compilations by private hands; and the Com-

mittee therefore think it highly expedient for the honour of the nation, and the benefit of all his Majesty's subjects, that a complete and authoritative edition of all the Statutes should be printed.* Much assistance may be derived occasionally from a knowledge even of those which were enacted for temporary purposes, and are since expired; and in the prosecution of such a work, it will be proper to consult the most ancient and perfect manuscript copies preserved in the Exchequer, and the several public libraries of the Inns of Court, the Universities, and the British Museum.

It might also be very useful for many purposes of government and legislation, to select and print the REPORTS made by Committees of either House of Parliament, upon great Public Questions; and the same reasons which induced this House to order a selection of its own Reports to be printed in the year 1773, may now render it proper to continue the Series.

The STATE PAPERS published together in Rymer's Fœdera, form a most valuable collection. They commence from the reign of Henry I, Anno, 1134; but they do not come lower in date than the first six years of Charles the Second, during the Usurpation; and it appears to the Committee, that it may be very desirable to have this work completed by a supplementary selection of such other important Papers as were omitted by the original compilers, and also to have it continued to the Revolution, or even to the Accession of the House of Hanover.

[*To be continued.*]

* The following Statutes among others, have been printed from Copies in the Cotton Manuscripts, which may now be seen upon the Rolls of Parliament; viz. 18 Edward I, Quo Warranto. Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 36.—18 Edward I, Stat. Westm. 3. Quia Emptores, Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 41.—20 Edward I, Stat. Vouchers, and 20 Edward III, De Defensione Juris. Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 78.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library of Lincoln's Inn. By the Right Honourable SILVESTER DOUGLAS, (*now* LORD GLENBERVIE,) *Master of the Library.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

There is in the custody of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, being the property of the society, a considerable collection of Manuscripts, containing matters of a parliamentary, judicial, legal and public nature. Among them are, strictly speaking, scarcely any originals; but many of the transcripts and abstracts, in the collection, have in some respects acquired the value of originals, and are in the estimation of those who have had occasion to examine them, of great authenticity and importance. They belonged for the greatest part, to that illustrious member of Lincoln's Inn, Lord Chief Justice HALE, who bequeathed them to the Society by a clause in his will, which being short, it may not be improper to insert in this place, both as it expresses the opinion of a person so eminently capable of appreciating their value, and for another reason to be mentioned afterwards.

"As a testimony of my honour and respect to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, where I had the greatest part of my education, I give and bequeath to that honourable society, the several Manuscript Books contained in a schedule annexed to my will. They are a treasure worth the having and keeping, which I have been near 40 years in gathering, with very great industry and expense. My desire is, that they be kept safe, and altogether, in remembrance of me. They were fit to be bound in leather and chained, and kept in Archives. I desire they may not be lent out, or disposed of, only if I happen hereafter to have any of my

posterity of that society, that desires to transcribe any book, and gives very good security to restore it again within a prefixed time, such as the benchers of that society in council shall approve of, then, and not otherwise, only one book at one time may be lent out to them by the society. They are a treasure not fit for every man's view, nor is every man capable of making use of them, only I would have nothing of these books printed, but entirely preserved together, for the use of the industrious learned members of that worthy society."

This clause was printed by Dr. Burnet at the end of his Life of Sir Matthew Hale, but for the sake of accuracy, an office copy of that, and of the schedule, have on the present occasion been obtained from Doctors' Commons.

But as neither the schedule nor another catalogue, which is kept in the Library, is sufficiently accurate or explicit to indicate in a satisfactory manner the contents of the different volumes, Mr. Caley was requested by the Master of the Library, to inspect every separate book in the collection, which he accordingly did, and it appears, on the result of that inspection, that all the manuscript transcripts, and copies of books, and documents of a public nature, may be arranged under the three following heads.

I. STATUTE LAW: comprehending,

1. Statutes.
2. Other Parliamentary Matters.

II. COMMON LAW AND MATTERS OF A JURIDICAL NATURE: comprehending,

1. Ancient writers on the Law.
2. Copies and Abstracts of Records of various sorts.
3. Itinera, Placita, and Assizæ.
4. Repertories of, and References to, Records in Public Offices.
5. Reports of Judicial Proceedings.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

I. 1. Statutes.

Under this division, there are various ancient manuscripts on vellum, some finely illuminated, containing copies of statutes from Magna Charta to the reign of Henry IV.

I. 2. Other Parliamentary Matters.

These consist of copies of 1. Petitions in Parliament in the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, and Henry IV.

2. Rolls of Parliament, in 18 volumes, including the several reigns from Edward I, to Edward IV.

3. Summons to Parliament in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, and Edward IV.

II. 1. Ancient Writers on the Law.

Under this division the collection contains,

1. "Glanvill Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ tempore Regis Henrici Secundi compositus."

An ancient and fair manuscript, which did not form part of Lord Hale's legacy, but was lately presented to the Society by Mr. Selwyn.

2. Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.

Of this work there are two manuscripts on vellum, both of great antiquity, and one of them differing materially from the printed editions of 1569 and 1640, neither of which is considered as correctly published. Selden, in his "Titles of Honour," pointed out several errors in the first edition, which were however repeated in the other.

3. "Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani."

A manuscript fairly written, but not ancient, and differing very little from the printed copies. There are many similar manuscripts extant.

4. " Horne's Mirror of Justices."
A fair manuscript on vellum, but not ancient.

II. 2. Copies and Abstracts of Records of various sorts.

These all consist of transcripts or abstracts from the records in the Tower of London, being copies of,

1. Close Rolls of King John, from the sixth year to the end of his reign; of the whole of Henry the Third's reign; of Edward I, from the 3d to the 13th year; of Edward II, from the 1st to the 20th year, and of the whole of Edward III.

2. Abstracts of the Close Rolls from the 13th Henry II, to 21 Richard II.

3. Patent Rolls, during the whole reign of Henry III.

4. Extracts from the Close and Patent Rolls of the above periods.

5. Hundred Rolls, viz. of Bampton and Poughley Hundreds, Com. Oxon. 7 Edward I.

6. Welsh Rolls, from 6 to 10 Edward I.

7. Roman Rolls, from 1 to 26 Edward III.

8. Chartæ Antiquæ contained in two volumes, from A to Q. and from A A. to N N.

9. Exchequer Records, viz. proceedings called Communia, from 23 to 46 Edward III, and Memoranda Scaccarii, from 1 to 22 Edward III.

II. 3. Itinera, Placita, et Assizæ : viz.

1. Itinera de Cornubia, 30 Edward I.
Kancia, temp. Edw. I. and 6 Edw. II.
London, 14 Edw. II.
Bedford, 3 Edw. III, and 4 Edw. III.
Northampton, 3 Edw. III.
Derb. 4 Edw. III. and 8 Edw. III.
Nottingham, 3 Edw. III. 4 Edw. III, and 8 Edw. III.
Foresta Lancastriæ, 8 Edw. III.

2. Placita, de Banco Regis, Communi Banco, &c. in he following periods.

John,	years	1 to 18.
Edward I,		1 to 35
Edward II,		1 to 19.
Edward III,		1 to 43, and 46 to 49.
Richard II,		1 to the end of his reign.
Henry IV,		1 to 14.

3. Assizæ, during the reign of Edward III, from his 20th to 45th year, and Henry IV, in his 8th year.

These transcripts are for the most part fairly written, and in hands coeval with the dates to which they respectively refer.

II. 4. Repertories of, and References to, Records in Public Offices.

1. A Table to the Rolls in the Tower (the same which was printed by Powell, Lond. 4to. 1631) and a Repertory of Escheats, Inquisitions, &c. for the Counties of Gloucester and Leicester, also in the Tower.

2. A Repertory of Commissions in the Exchequer, from Richard III, to 3 Car. I.

3. An Index to the Placita de Quo Warranto and Rageman in the Chapter Houses.

II. 5. Reports of Judicial Proceedings; viz.

1. Year Books, sometimes called Relationes, Annales, Narrationes, Anni, and Tempora. Of these there are many volumes, a few of them being duplicates. They also are for the most part fairly written, and in the hands of the respective periods to which they relate, and which periods are,

Edward I,	years	17, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32.
Edward II,		1 to 20.
Edward III,		1 to 46.
Richard II,		2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.

Henry IV,	years	2, 8, 11, 13.
Henry V,		1, 5, 9.
Henry VI,		1, 2, 3.
Edward IV,		10.

2. Reports, not official, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.

III. Under the Head of Miscellaneous Articles may be noticed the following, as the most considerable.

1. Pipe Rolls, temp. Edw. IV.

2. An ancient Manuscript on vellum, of "Lindewode" Provincial Constitutions." It does not seem to differ much from the printed editions.

3. Liber Niger Admiralitatis.—Not ancient.

4. A Book of Inquisitions taken at Lynn before the Lord High Admiral.—temp. Henry VIII.

5. Curia Militaris, being a collection of Cases of Duel, which seem to come down only to the reign of Henry VI, and to be chiefly taken from the Records in the Tower.

6. Extracts from Records concerning the Mint.

7. Claims at the Coronation of Richard II.

8. Two ancient Register Books or Chartularies, viz. of Battle and Bath.—These are perhaps to be considered as originals.

9. The Book commonly called Lord HALE's Common Place Book, and thus described by him in his Schedule, "The Black Book of the New Law collected by me and digested into Alphabetical Titles, written with my own hand, and which is the original copy."

The Manuscripts were removed in 1787, together with the Books then belonging to the Society, from the old Library to the present, which is a handsome, spacious, and commodious apartment, being made out of three sets of chambers in the Stone Building. The Manuscripts are in close presses at one of the ends of the Library, where here is a fire place, and fires daily kept, except in sum-

mer. There is no appearance of damp in this or any other part of the Library, nor in the presses. The Building is very substantial, with stone stair cases, and solid party walls, so that there is not any reasonable ground to apprehend any danger from fire, except in so far as there are apartments both above and under, in which fires are used, and from which the Library is only separated by good floors and ceilings. The keys of the presses are kept by the Master of the Library, who is chosen annually by the Benchers, from their own body.

They are in general in good preservation, though a few appear to have suffered considerably from damp in the former repositories in which they had been kept, probably before they came into the possession of the Society; for it appears, by the entries in our books, that it has been customary to appoint a Library Committee from time to time for the purpose of attending to the proper custody and safety of the Books and Manuscripts. The Manuscripts are not at present arranged in any systematic method or order, but they are numbered on the back, according to corresponding numbers in the Catalogue kept in the Library.

There are at present only the two Catalogues of these Manuscripts already mentioned, viz. that in the Schedule to Sir Matthew Hale's Will, and another kept in the Library, which has been printed in "Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ."—Oxon. 1697; and which corresponds in general, but not accurately, with the numbers pasted on the back of each volume. The insufficiency of these catalogues has lately induced the Society to make an order "That the Master of the Library, should, with the assistance of Mr. Caley, or such other person as he should think fit, prepare one, or more, full correct, and methodical catalogue, adding thereto such observations as may seem to him any way material."

The Manuscripts in the custody of this Society being

their exclusive property, it is presumed that the regulation of the mode of access to them which it may be thought fit to permit must remain with those, who, by the constitution and usage of the Society, are intrusted with that duty. It has always, it is believed, hitherto been as liberal as has seemed consistent with safe custody, and the obedience which has been felt to be due to the conditions imposed by the Will of Sir MATTHEW HALE. Perhaps indeed at some former periods, a sufficient attention has not been paid to those considerations; as it appears that several of the articles contained in the Catalogues are now wanting.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Agricultural Society of Herefordshire has undertaken to publish a Work, to be entitled *Pomona Herefordiensis*, being a descriptive account of the old Cider Fruits of Herefordshire, which have been long esteemed the best of their kind, accompanied by highly finished coloured Engravings. The varieties of the Pear which grow either in, or on the borders of that County will be added by way of Supplement. The descriptive part of this Work will be conducted by T. A. Knight, Esq. and the plates will be executed by Mr. W. Hooker, from drawings by a Young Lady of the County of Hereford, for the accuracy of which the Society makes itself responsible. The Work will be published in numbers, each containing three plates with descriptions, and the whole will consist of not less than eight, nor more than ten numbers, to be published every two months.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Allan—A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy; in which are demonstrated the dangers of the present method of operating with the Gorget, and the superiority of the more simple operation with the Knife and Staff. The manner of performing the incisions is explained in short rules, and represented by Drawings the size of the living figures. By Robert Allan, Surgeon. Folio, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Badham—Observations on the Inflammatory Affections of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ. Comprehending an account of the acute Inflamma

tion of the parts of the Peripneumonia-notha, of Chronic Coughs, &c. By Charles Badham, M. D. 12mo. 4s.

Beddoes—Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all others who labour hard in warm weather. By Thomas Beddoes. M. D. 7d.

Brewer—Secrets made Public; A Novel. By James Norris Brewer. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Brown—The British Cicero; or a selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language. By Thomas Brown, LL. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Bakewell—Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool. By Robert Bakewell; with occasional Notes and Remarks by the Right Hon. Lord Somervile. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Campbell—Trial of Major Campbell for the Murder of Capt. Boyd. 2s. 6d.

Carr—Trial at Large, Sir John Carr against Hood and Sharpe for a Libel, 1s.

Conolly—A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication by Day and Night, for Naval, Military, and Commercial Purposes, (on new principles). Illustrated with Engravings and coloured Flags. By Joseph Conolly. 15s.

Cook—An Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the reality of Christ's Resurrection. By Geo. Cook, A. M. of Laurence Kirk, 8vo. 7s.

Corry—History of Bristol. By J. Corry. Part I. 8vo. 3s. 4to. 6s.

Crambo—Eccentric Tales in Verse. By Cornelius Crambo, Esq. small 8vo. 5s.

Day—(The) after the Wedding, or a Wife's First Lesson, a Dramatic piece. 1s. 6d.

Duke of York—The Objections to the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of York to the Command of the British Army in Spain briefly answered. 2s.

Fashionable Biography, or Specimens of Public Characters. By a Connoisseur. 4s. 6d.

Fischer—A Picture of Madrid, translated from the German of C. A. Fischer. 8vo. 6s.

Fisher—Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c. By J. B. Fisher. 12mo. 7s.

Geraldine Falconberg. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Grant—Institutes of Latin Grammar. By John Grant, A. M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Gregory—Letters on Literature, Taste, and Composition, addressed to his Son. By George Gregory, D. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Green—Annals of George III, from His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, to the Victory of Trafalgar, in 1805. By W. Green, M. A. 2 vol. 8vo. 14s.

Hamstead—A Treatise on Naval Tactics, containing a new and easy mode, whereby every Evolution that can be performed by Fleets at Sea may be represented to the Eye. By Capt. J. Hamstead, R. N. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Halliday—Remarks on the present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and on the number and condition of the Insane Paupers in that Kingdom. By Andrew Halliday, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hands—The Law and Practice of Patents for Inventions. By W. Hands. 8vo. 6s.

Hints to J. Nollekens, Esq. R. A. on his Modelling a Bust of Lord Grenville. 2s. 6d.

Hioan—Thoughts on Prophecy; particularly as connected with the present Times, supported by History. By G. R. Hioan. 8vo. 7s.

Hodgson—A Discourse on the Being or Existence of GOD, as discoverable by Natural unprejudiced reason, intended as a popular Antidote against the influence of Modern Infidelity. By the Rev. C. Hodgson, LL. B. 1s. 6d.

Horne—A Compendium of the Statute Laws, and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty, relative to Ships of War.

Jackson—A Letter to Mr. Keate, Surgeon General to the Army. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 4s.

Johnston—Sermons by the late Rev. Bryce Johnston. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Joseph in Jeopardy, or the last Scene of the Pantomime Royal at Madrid. With a Plate, 1s.

Juvenile Dramas. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

La Floresta Espanola, or Select Passages in Prose, from the most celebrated Spanish Authors. 12mo. 5s.

Le Mesurier—Eight Sermons, on the Nature and Guilt of Schism, with a particular reference to the principles of the Reformation. Preached at the Bampton Lecture, 1807. By Thomas Le Mesurier, M. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Letter to his Majesty, on the Income and Services of the Royal Dukes, &c.

Linwood—Leicestershire Tales. By Mary Linwood. 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

Little Odes to Great Folks. 3s. 6d.

Lotteries—Every Adventurer in the present State Lotteries his own Dupe. 2s. 6d.

Monks (The) and the Robbers, a Tale of the 15th Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

New Argument for the Existence of a God, small 8vo. 3s.

Newland—The Life of Abraham Newland, late principal Cashier at the Bank. 5s.

Nicholson—A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to Arts and Manufactures. By William Nicholson, 8vo. 1l.

Old Nick's Pocket Book; or Hints for "a Ryghte Pedantique and Mangleing" Publication, to be called "My Pocket Book." By Himself.

Patriotic Fund—The Fifth Report of the Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Patriotic Fund, from March 1, 1807, to Feb. 29, 1808. 4s.

Phillips—Observations on the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips. 6d.

Playfair—A Letter to His Majesty's Ministers, relative to the Appointment of a Commander in Chief for the British Forces in Spain. By W. Playfair. 1s.

Robinson—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, in the time of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott. By Chr. Robinson, LL. D. containing Cases determined in 1805, 6, 7, and 8. Vol. VI. Part II. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Rose— Partenoplex de Blois. A Romance in 4 Cantos. Freely translated from the French of M. le Grand, with Notes. With numerous Engravings illustrative of the Scenery and Habits of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries. By William Stuart Rose. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Rouviere—The Old Irish Baronet; or the Manners of my Country. By Henrietta Rouviere. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Singers—A Statement of the Numbers, the Duties, the Families, and the Livings of the Clergy of Scotland. By the Rev. W. Singers, of the Kirkpatrick-juxta. 8vo. 2s.

Stanzas of an English Friend to the Patriots of Spain. 1s. 6d.

Stenehouse—Tables of Simple Interest, and of Commission, Brokerage, or Exchange, at the usual rates per Cent. By William Stenehouse, F. A. S. E. 8vo. 21s.

Taylor—The Wonders of the Horse, recorded in Anecdotes, and interspersed with Poetry. By J. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

Traits of all the Royal Dukes; Hints to the Houses of Lords and Commons, Judges, Special Juries, India Directors, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Castlereagh, and the Catholics, &c. &c.

Trefusis—Poems by Miss Trefusis. 2 vols. 12s.

Yes or No!—The Music in the Dramatic Piece entitled Yes or No! composed by Charles Smith. 7s.

Youth—The Illusions of Youth; or Romance in Wales, and Common Sense in London. A Novel. By Cordelia Cordova. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To A. C.—The Hint of this Correspondent shall have every attention paid to it.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 5.—1st November, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM.

[Concluded from page 167.]

The second volume of this elegant and elaborate work opens with some "Observations on Antique Gems," in which the Author states that "the Art of Engraving in stone passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, as we learn by the ancient monuments still existing of that enlightened people, such as their obelisks, statues of basalt, porphyry, and granite, which existed long before the Greeks began to cultivate the liberal arts. The gems which were employed for seals or ornaments represented the figures of the gods or heroes. The portraits of philosophers and other subjects were usually ordered of the engraver by the person who employed him. The gems in intaglio, and set in rings, served as seals; gems in cameo were used as ornaments; the agate, sardonyx, red jasper, calcedony, and cornelian were first in use. As luxury increased and the arts improved they began to engrave on amethysts, hyacinths, plasmas, aquamarines, emeralds, sapphires, and all other precious stones, the diamond excepted, which was either unknown or little esteemed by them.

"The Egyptian style of engraving is known by the African shape of the countenances, by the straight lines and little variety in their designs. The Etruscan style is distinguished from the Greek by the hard outline of the figures; but their most finished works are similar to the ancient Greek style, and probably the productions of that elegant people. Most of the Etruscan gems are perforated

lengthways, and were sometimes worn as amulets, sometimes in rings. The only monuments that remain of the Persians, to judge of the style of art in their country, are a few gems and medals.

"The Greek style," says the learned Abbate Lanzi, "has no need of a guide to point it out, it discloses itself visibly in the collections of Statues, &c. as those of high rank do in a crowd. The characteristic of this style consists in a happy union of the grand and beautiful. The very infants are drawn in a bold style, which scorns minuteness, with such a nobleness in the forehead and eyes, and the whole with such a symmetry of proportions, as to make them appear somewhat more than human: on the other hand in the old men the features are so well chosen, such a gracefulness of contour, and such a harmony of parts appear throughout the whole, as to embellish a frame injured by time, and verging towards its dissolution; nothing in a word escaped the diligence and judgement of these divine masters. Such perfection could not be obtained by one man nor in one age; it was the work of about 150 years, that is, from the time of Pericles and Phidias to that of Alexander the Great and Lysippus. It is believed the best pieces of sculpture now extant have been originally done in this æra, or in imitation of some of the schools that flourished therein. Winckelman observes that the artists of this period were ingenious by birth, cultivated by education, and inclined by nature to philosophy. They saw that to perpetuate their own reputation, and to render them unrivalled in the arts, as their country was in arms and learning, they must imitate nature, not as the old statuaries, but as the poets, in her best parts and perfections. Phidias was the Homer of this mute Poetry, he was the prince and head of the Greek School, and his Olympic Jupiter, and Lemnian Minerva, were his Iliad and Odyssey, the objects of general admiration both in his own and succeeding ages."

"The gems called *Abraxas* were generally acknowledged to be the works of the Gnostics and Basilidians in the first Centuries of Christianity; such works in regard to the arts merit not our consideration."

List of the Gems, Sculptures, and Views contained in the Second Volume of the Museum Worsleyanum.

Engraved Title and Vignette, as in Volume I.
Head on p. v. of the Observations on Gems.
The Thessalian Horse at the bottom of p. xi.
Hector's Body restored, Headpiece to the List of Plates.
The Mantuan Gem.
Forge of Vulcan
Jupiter and Io.
Hercules and Omphale.
The Graces.
Cupid.
Genius of the Palæstra.
Venus and Cupids.
Diomedes and the Palladium.
Œnopion
Staphylus.
Cupid.
Nemesis.
Theseus.
M. Antony.
M. Brutus.
Cicero.
Mæcenas.
Augustus.
Ulysses
A Mask.
Bacchanal Subject.
Ajax and Cassandra.

Six Antique Egyptian Gems.
Six Antique Gems.
Eight Antique Gems.
Intaglio supposed to represent the Chariot of a victor in the Circensian games.
Twelve Antique Gems.
Fifteen Antique Gems with Inscriptions.
Nine Antique Greek Gems.
Nine Ditto
Death of General Wolfe.
Forty-three plates of the Sculpture of the Temple of Minerva, in alto and basso-relievo.
Restoration of the Propylea, Parthenon, and the Panathenean Procession.
The Temple of the Parthenon restored.
View of the Parthenon, &c.
View of the state of the Acropolis at Athens in 1785.
View of the plain of Marathon.
Remains of the Temple of Jupiter in Ægina.
Remains of the Doric Temple at Corinth.
View of the principal Ruin at Sparta.
Mosque and Sepulchre.
The Pyramids and Sphinx.
Remains of an Ionic Temple.
View of the Sigean Promontory.
Campos ubi Troja fuit.
Portico of Homer, near Smyrna.
Antique Pedestal.
Plan of the Portico.
Plan of a Turkish Bagnio.
View of the Column of Constantine.
View of the inside of Santa Sophia.
View of the outside of Santa Sophia.
View of the Grand Signior's Summer Palace.
Cape and Monastery of St. George.

Harbour and Port of Balaclava.
Ancient Capital of Crim Tartary.
View of Caffa, or Theodosia.

CLASS IV. ANTIQUE GEMS.

This division of the Museum Worsleyanum contains 32* plates of engraved gems; of which the following is a short description.

Plate 1. The MANTUAN GEM.—In this beautiful Cameo, an androgynous figure is represented sleeping. On one side is Bacchus bearing a torch, and extending it towards the sleeping figure; he leans on one of those figures called *Sileni*, and is accompanied by a Faun and a Satyr. In Tassie's Gems, who appears to have mistaken the subject, it is described as Bacchus finding Ariadne at Naxos, where she had been deserted by Theseus.

2. FORGE OF VULCAN.—Vulcan forging the Armour for Æneas, at the request of Venus, while Cupid is blowing the fire. The other deities represented in this cameo are Jupiter, Apollo, Mercury, Minerva, and Mars. The beautiful figure in the back ground is Ganymede. An intaglio similar to this gem is described in the Abbate Winckelman's Catalogue of the late Baron de Stosch's Gems, now (or late) in the possession of the King of Prussia.

3. JUPITER AND IO.—This beautiful intaglio representing Jupiter, Mercury, and Io changed into an Heifer, is engraved on a very fine cornelian. The subject is singular, and believed to be unique.

4. HERCULES AND OMPHALE.—This cameo though not entire, represents Hercules, inebriated, returning from

* The Introduction to this work only mentions 29 plates in this class, and in the list of plates to this volume, the 26th, 27th, and 28th are called "Antique Gems."

a Bacchanalian festival, accompanied by a young faun, and embracing Omphale.

5. The GRACES.—In this elegant gem, Euphrosyne is represented holding in her right hand ears of corn; Thalia composes the middle figure, and Aglaia, the youngest sister and wife of Vulcan, as we are informed by Hesiod, is known by the *pileum* on her head.

6. CUPID.—This intaglio represents Cupid destroying the faculties of the soul, expressed by the *Aurelia*, or butterfly, as usual.

7. GENIUS OF THE PALÆSTRA.—This curious gem is well engraved on an oriental garnet, of an oval form, and represents the Genius of the Palæstra before an Herma of Mercury, the inventor of the Gymnastic Games. The Cock is sacred to Mercury, and from being fond of fighting, is a proper symbol of the Athletes. A plane tree appears in the back ground.

8. VENUS AND CUPIDS.—9. DIOMEDES and the PALLADIUM.

10. ŒNOPION—The image represented in this antique paste is ambiguous, but the author is inclined to call it Œnopion, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne, so named from being a hard drinker. He holds in his right hand the *Thyrsus*, which is the symbol of frenzy occasioned by drunkenness, precisely as in the *Bacchantes* of Euripides, where the god himself instructs Pentheus how to carry the *Thyrsus*; he has in his left hand the *Phiala* or *Ampolla* of wine, according to the custom described by Aristotle in the *Poetica*, calling the *phiala* the *shield of Bacchus*. In short his head and neck are gently inclined backward, as if abandoned to the air, according to a phrase in Euripides's *Bacchæ*: for the same reason, Catullus has said,

Evöe Bacchantes evöe capita inflectentes!

11. STAPHYLUS.—12. CUPID loaded with game, an emblem of the Genius of rural sports.

13. NEMESIS.—A beautiful Greek intaglio, on a very fine hyacinth, on which is represented Nemesis, the Goddess of Rewards and Punishments.

14. THESEUS.—The hero in this plate leaning against a stone, and with a sword in his hand, is Theseus; he has just raised up the large stone under which his father Ægeus hid his sword.

15.—Cameo, representing a portrait of M. Antony.

16. M. BRUTUS.—17. CICERO.—18. MÆCENAS.—19. AUGUSTUS.—20. ULYSSES.—21. A MASK.—22. A BACCHANAL SUBJECT.—23. AJAX AND CASSANDRA.—24 and 25. Two Plates containing TWELVE ANTIQUE EGYPTIAN GEMS.—26. EIGHT ANTIQUE GEMS.—

27. This is a curious intaglio, and appears to have served a victor in the Circensian games; the empty *Quadriga* in the centre of this gem has a victory holding a crown over it in the same manner as the Olympic victors are represented on the coins of Sicily. The Zodiac forms a circle round the car and victory.

28. TWELVE ANTIQUE GEMS.—29. FIFTEEN ANTIQUE GEMS WITH INSCRIPTIONS.—30. NINE ANTIQUE GREEK GEMS.—31. NINE ANTIQUE GREEK GEMS.

32. The DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.—The subject of this intaglio, engraved on a very fine sardonyx, is too well known to the public by the Conquest of the French Colonies in the New World, to require a more minute description of this elegant modern gem, which does the highest honour to the talents of that ingenious artist *Mr. Marchant*. It is to be lamented that the fine arts have suffered so considerably by that gentleman ceasing to follow a profession in which he seems to be nearly unrivalled.

CLASS V.

SCULPTURE OF THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA, IN ALTO AND BASSO-RELIEVO.

The Sculpture represented on these plates, 43 in number, having been lately brought from Greece by the Earl of Elgin, and deposited in his gallery in Park Lane, the Editor purposes to give a larger account of it, than he otherwise should have done, from the circumstance of its being accessible to the curious, by the permission of his Lordship.

THESEUS, to whom Athens owed in a great measure its grandeur and fame, was ungratefully driven from his country, in the latter part of his life. Nevertheless his memory was revered in the days of the greatest prosperity of the Athenians, and his remains were brought back to Athens, where he was styled both father and founder of the City and Republic.

His exploits were not only rehearsed in the Theatres, but appeared sculptured and painted in the sacred and public Buildings. Temples were even erected and festivals instituted to commemorate the actions of the hero who had rendered such signal services to the people of Attica, who, from living in eleven scattered townships were assembled into one city, which became afterwards, by a pre-eminence and universality of genius unknown to other ages and nations, the most celebrated republic in the world. Since the Athenians attributed the preservation of the Greeks at the battle of Marathon, to the ghost of Theseus appearing there, we must expect to meet with his exploits pourtrayed throughout the city. The combat of Theseus and the Amazons was repeated in many places, even on the shield of Minerva: the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, was frequently represented in like manner, and also on the sandals of the goddess. In one place his en-

terprize in the labyrinth was sculptured; in another, Theseus is raising up the large stone under which his father had concealed his sword; elsewhere, Neptune appears crowning him as his son: in another spot, he is destroying the robbers andwild beasts which infested the borders of Attica; again he is eminently conspicuous among other heroes; and lastly he is represented among the body of the people, as the founder of the democracy.

So great a favourite was the subject of the destruction of the Centaurs with the Greek artists, that they introduced it in the metopes of the temple of Minerva, which stood in the Parthenon, and Mys chiseled it on the shield of her colossal statue, in the centre of the Acropolis. That grandeur of style and composition which belongs to the age of Pericles, and to the school of Phidias, is visible throughout these precious fragments.

We are probably indebted to Phidias for the composition of the beautiful groups of the frieze of the Temple of Minerva, who, availing himself of a subject of the heroic age, readily found all that variety of motions, attitudes, dresses and naked figures, so favourable to the fine arts, and with which alone mythological subjects could furnish him. It is really surprising to observe what intelligence the sculptor has displayed, in the selection of his subjects; he has chosen the moment previous to the arrangement of the sacred procession; while some horsemen are ready to proceed, others have not yet mounted; of the horses, some are got together quietly, while others are unruly; a variety of costume is represented relative to their management; some horsemen are putting on their buskins, while others are attended by grooms, who are getting the horses in order, and girting them. Many of the riders wear slippers, while others have the half boots, which Xenophon recommends for the cavalry. The horses are handsome, according to the idea that prevailed in those heroic times. The

head pieces and the bridles of the cavalry were of metal; the holes in which they were fixed are still visible in the marble.

The first plate appears to be a fragment of one of the groups which continued round the outside of the temple, and formed a part of the Panathenean procession, and it is difficult to pronounce whether the sculpture or the subject is most worthy of admiration; it is engraved of the size of the original, to give the reader a true idea of the dimensions of the frieze, which is 3 feet 4 inches in height. There are only six basso-relievos remaining of the southern side; the plates are engraved from drawings of the late Mr. Parr, and probably form part of the cavalcade of the equestrian procession returning home from the Temple.

The frieze of the western side, consisting of 16 plates, is entire, and must strike the amateur with rapture and delight, on account of the great variety of attitudes displayed both in the riders and horses. The first basso-relievo in this front of the temple, consists of a single figure dressed in a long loose garment, reaching to the feet; he holds a roll or volume in his right hand, and is probably one of the Rhapsodists, or Bards of the procession, who recited the Hymns of Homer at the greater Panathenea.

The principal figure in the third group appears to be one of the heralds of the procession, reprimanding the young man who is standing by him.

The equestrian figure in the sixth group, represents Ajax of Salamis, the son of Telamon, symbolized by the eagle on the helmet, being descended from Jupiter, by his grandfather, Æacus. Pindar informs us that Hercules called the son of Telamon *Ajax*, from the augury of an eagle sent by Jupiter while he was praying to the gods that Telamon might have a son.

The eighth basso-relievo is composed of a single figure wearing a helmet made of the skin of a wild beast.

The equestrian figure wearing a large hat, in the ninth group, can be no other than Pirithous, the friend and companion of Theseus. In the old monuments he is represented wearing the Thessalian hat, and from that circumstance he is supposed to have derived his name.

In the tenth group, which is a charming composition, one of the equestrian figures wears the kind of half boots, so highly commended by Xenophon for the cavalry.

The first horseman in the eleventh group wears an elegant casque.

The figure in the chlamys and a tunic, in the twelfth group, appears to be one of the *Phylarchi*, or heads of one of the Athenian tribes; attended by *Hippocomi* or grooms, described by Xenophon.

In the fifteenth group a youth appears putting on his sandals, and preparing himself for the procession.

The sixteenth and last basso-relievo in the south-west angle of the frieze appears to be one of the public criers of the procession.

Of the northern side of the frieze there are no more than twelve plates, the remaining sculptures being defaced: the first group we conjecture to be Theseus in a chariot, conducted by Minerva, or a victory: at the back of the chariot there is a kind of handle of a circular form, to hold by, or fix the reins to. The beautiful naked figure in the attitude of keeping back a horse which is approaching the chariot, appears to have given the idea to Egesias, of one of his fine colossal figures, which are placed before the Pope's Palace on the Quirinal Hill. The subjects represented in the remaining groups, consist chiefly of horsemen attending the festival, among whom three varieties of dress are distinguishable: some are clothed in a chlamys and tunic, some in a tunic without a chlamys; and others, excepting a little loose drapery, are quite naked.

It now remains to offer our conjectures on the last large

basso-relievo, consisting of ten figures, which the late Mr. Stuart supposed, and with great probability, to have been the centre stone of the frieze on the eastern side.

The principal figure seated in an arm chair, adorned with Sphinxes, can be no other than Jupiter; the two deities contiguous, the one seated and veiled, the other standing, are probably Juno and Venus, although there are no attributes to characterize them; the former veiled, as she is represented in several antique monuments: the latter as she appears in the medals of Augustus, with the title of *Venus Genitrix*: both these goddesses were worshipped at Athens, among the principal deities of the place. The two divinities seated at the opposite extremity of the marble are most probably Neptune and Minerva, who appears here without the veil, precisely in the character she is described by Wheeler and Spon; the intermediate space is filled by five figures, two Canephoræ, and a priestess of Minerva following, in the act of arranging the sacred basket on the head of one of the Canephoræ, who is standing by her. The graceful figure that follows, and is teaching the sacred hymn to a youth, is probably the Athenian poet, Pamphos, who lived about the time of Theseus, and composed the most ancient hymns sung at the Athenian festivals; the same bard wrote the funeral song on the death of Linus, who lived about that period. The youth clothed singly in the Chlamys, appears to be one of the Ephibi, who sung the festive hymns in honour of the goddess. Heliodorus describes a youth learning the verses and music of the sacred compositions of the great Panathenea; and we learn from Horace, that young persons were always chosen to recite the sacred hymns, on account of the melody of their voices, and the delicacy and innocency of their manners; the people of Athens were so accustomed to their harmony, that they immediately approached the

temples. The same remark is made by Spanheim in his Commentaries on Callimachus.

CLASS VI.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF VIEWS, RUINS, &c.

THE RESTORATION OF THE PROPYLEA, PARTHENON, AND THE PANATHENEAN PROCESSION.

This elegant plate supplies us with a restoration of the Propylea, the temples of the Parthenon, Victory, part of the Temple of Minerva Polias, and the Panathenean procession on the day of the greater festival. We are indebted to the late ingenious Mr. Parr, and the learned Dr. Chandler, for this beautiful specimen of the temples and processions of the elegant people of Athens in the age of Pericles and Phidias.

THE TEMPLE OF THE PARTHENON RESTORED.

This plate represents the temple of the Parthenon, as it appeared when visited by Sir George Wheeler and Dr. Spon, previous to its destruction by the Venetians in the year 1687.

VIEW OF THE PARTHENON, &c.

This view of the Parthenon, shewing the position of the beautiful sculptures of the metopes and frieze, was engraved from a drawing of Mr. Parr, in the year 1765.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS IN 1785.

V. VIEW OF THE CELEBRATED PLAIN OF MARATHON.

This plate represents a south-west view of the plain of Marathon, famous for the victory which Miltiades

gained over the Persians 490 years before Christ. The plain is long and narrow; near the middle of it there still exists a large barrow of earth, covered with small bushes, where in all probability, the Athenians who were killed were interred. At no great distance there is a ruin of white marble, which is said to have been erected in honour of the commander.

REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER IN ÆGINA.

The temple of Jupiter Panhellénius is of the Doric order, and had six columns in front. The stone is of a light brownish colour, much eaten in many places, and by its decay witnessing a very great age. The temple was inclosed by a wall, of which traces are extant. This ruin is very curious, and scarcely to be paralleled in its claim to remote antiquity. The situation on a lonely mountain, at a distance from the sea, has preserved it from total demolition, amid all the changes and accidents of numerous centuries.

REMAINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE AT CORINTH.

This temple is certainly of great antiquity, as the columns appear too massive for the period at which the Doric order had attained its maturity. It consists of 11 fluted columns, 23 feet high and 6 in diameter; supporting their architrave; they are of stone, and have been covered with a thin stucco, which is still visible in many places. Pausanias makes mention of two temples dedicated to Neptune; this probably may be the ruins of one of them. This ruin is situated at the south-west extremity of Corinth, near the road leading to Sicyon.

VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RUIN AT SPARTA.

Of the ruins of Sparta there is scarcely a single vestige, except the present one, which appears by i

shape to have been part of the dromos, or ancient stadium.

XVII. MOSQUE AND SEPULCHRE.

This plate represents a north-east view of the mosque and sepulchre of Sultan Zahir, one of the Caliphs of Egypt in the twelfth century. This specimen of Egyptian or Saracenic architecture, still in the highest preservation, is situated near the eastern gate of Cairo, on the road to Heliopolis. In the same neighbourhood there are several other sepulchres of an inferior description.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS AND SPHINX.

The four Pyramids and Sphinx are most accurately engraved in this plate. The Sphinx is a bustal of one solid stone, cut out of the natural rock; it represents the face of an African woman of a colossal proportion, measuring 26 feet in height, and fifteen feet from the ear to the chin. The account which the ancients have left us of the Pyramids is imperfect; no one has been more happy in the description of their situation than Horace, who says, *regalique situ Pyramidum;* for there is no where a more extensive view than from the top of the great Pyramid.

REMAINS OF AN IONIC TEMPLE.

This building is placed in the most picturesque country of Ionia, a few miles to the southward of Miletus. It lies in a manner buried under its ruins, which are grown over with a variety of flowering shrubs, common in this part of Asia.

VIEW OF THE SIGEAN PROMONTORY.

This view of the Sigean Promontory, the supposed cenotaph of Achilles, the village of Troaki; built on the ruins of

the ancient town of Sigeum, the new castles of the Dardanelles, the one in Asia, and the other in Europe, with the Island of Samothrace in the distance, was taken in 1785, from some ruins called the tomb of Ajax, near the Rhetean Promontory.

THE PLAIN OF TROY.

This view of the fertile Plain of Troy, the course of the Scamander, and the different heights of mount Ida, was taken from the back of the Greek Church of St. George, at Troaki, where the large basso-relievo with the famous inscription so often quoted is still to be seen.

The place where Troy stood is now corn land, and partly overgrown with low underwood.

XI. VIEW OF THE PORTICO OF HOMER NEAR SMYRNA.

XIII. ANTIQUE PEDESTAL AMONG THE RUINS.

XII. PLAN OF THE PORTICO.

XVIII. PLAN OF A TURKISH BAGNIO.

VIEW OF THE COLUMN OF CONSTANTINE AND THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Gibbon has given the following accurate description of this column.

"The centre of the Forum of Constantine was occupied by a lofty column of which a mutilated fragment is now degraded by the appellation of the burnt pillar. This column was erected on a pedestal of white marble, 20 feet high, and was composed of ten pieces of porphyry; each of which measured about 10 feet in height, and about 33 in circumference: on the summit of the pillar, above 120 feet from the ground, stood the colossal statue of Apollo. It was of bronze, had been transported either from Athens, or from a town in Phrygia, and was supposed to be the work of Phidias. The artist had represented the God of Day,

or, as it was afterwards interpreted, the Emperor Constantine himself, with a sceptre in his right hand, the globe of the world in his left, and a crown of rays glittering on his head."

The column of Constantine and the statue of the Emperor, as it was then called, was thrown down by lightning in the latter end of the reign of Nicephorus, or in the beginning of Alexius Comnenus; and we learn by a Greek inscription towards the top of the column, that it was repaired by order of the pious Emperor Manuel Comnenus; but that the statue of Constantine, or Apollo, which stood at the top of it, no longer existed.

VIEW OF THE INSIDE OF THE MOSQUE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

The temple of Santa Sophia was rebuilt by order of the Emperor Justinian, by the architects Anthemius and Isidorus of Tralles and Miletus. It had been reduced to ashes in a sedition that took place in 1557. Notwithstanding the architecture of this temple is defective in many parts, still at the end of the 10th century, it was esteemed the most celebrated edifice in Europe, and the Doge Sebastian Ziani at that time sent to Constantinople for an architect to build the church of St. Mark, at Venice, after a model of that of Santa Sophia.

XX. VIEW OF THE OUTSIDE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

VIEW OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR'S SUMMER PALACE.

VIEW OF THE CAPE AND MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE.

This monastery is built on the ruins of the temple of Diana Taurica, on the south-west of the Crimea, about 350 miles from Constantinople.

VIEW OF THE HARBOUR AND PORT OF BALACLAVA.

Balaclava is situated on the Black Sea, in Taurica, opposite to Sinope in Asia.

ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CRIM TARTARY.

This plate represents a view of Eski Crim, the ancient Capital of Taurica, with the Sea of Azoph in the distance.

VIEW OF CAFFA, OR THEODOSIA.

Caffa was built by the Greeks in the fifth Century, upon the ruins of Theodosia. In the year 1474 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and in 1774 was ceded by the Turks to Russia, since which it has regained its ancient name of Theodosia.

On the last page of the first volume is printed a letter in the Latin language, addressed by the Senate of the University of Cambridge to the author of this work, and dated III. Id. Jul. 1799.

The Appendix, mentioned in the Introduction, as containing a descriptive catalogue of the marbles, gems, paintings, and drawings, not engraved in this work, does not appear ever to have been printed.

The first volume, though dated 1794, appears from a short notice in the second, not to have been distributed to the author's friends till the year 1798, as Sir Richard Worsley there says that the favourable reception it experienced induced him to complete his original design.

[*This Analysis of the* Museum Worsleyanum *has been made from a copy in the Library of the* ROYAL INSTITUTION, *which belonged to the late Thomas Astle, Esq. having been presented to him by the Author; and collated with a copy in the possession of Mr. White, in Fleet Street. There were only* 250 *copies of this book printed, and none were ever sold during the Author's lifetime.*

In the beginning of the year 1804, *not more than* 27 *had been presented by Sir R. Worsley to his friends, and he purchased for* £200 *a copy from the executors of one of the Gentlemen to whom he had presented it, and whose books on his death were sold, rather than the "Museum" should go into the hands of a Bookseller. The expenses attending this publication, including those of his Travels, are said to have amounted to upwards of Twenty-seven Thousand Pounds.*

The first Tome of an exact Chronological Vindication and Historical Demonstration of our British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, English Kings supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in, and over all Spiritual or Religious Affairs, Causes, Persons, as well as Temporal, within their Realms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and other Dominions; from the original Planting of Christian Religion therein, and reign of Lucius our first Christian King, till the death of King Richard I. A. D. 1199, &c. By William Prynne, Esq. a Bencher and Reader of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. Printed for the Author, by Tho. Radcliffe, Fol. 1666. pages 1251, besides Dedication, &c.

It has a large graved Frontispiece, wherein the author appears presenting his book to King Charles II, and the Pope with his mitre falling, &c. with abundance more of figures attending on them, that take up an explanation of two pages.

Then follows a copious Dedication to the king, wherein the author acknowledges that his obligations to his Majesty, his Father and Grandfather, by virtue of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, together with his Majesty's conferring on him without his solicitation, the office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower with an honorary

pension, as also his Majesty's encouragement, and that of some honourable Lords engaged him in this Herculean task.

After this, we have his Epistle to the Readers, especially of the Long Robe, wherein he says, I here present you with the first tome, (though not first book,) by way of introduction to the whole work, reserved till last, of an exact Chronological Vindication, &c.

In this first Tome or second book, the author has chronologically set forth, 1. The original preaching and planting of Christian Religion in our Island. 2. King Lucius his conversion to Christianity, with his supreme exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 3. The Roman Emperors' claim and administration thereof while they governed this Isle, especially Constantine the Great, son of Helen, the first Christian Queen, and of the Pope's forged donation from that Emperor. 4. The same supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction exercised by our British Kings upon all emergent occasions after the desertion of the Romans, till the expulsion of the Britons by the Saxons. 5. The conversion of our Saxon kings to Christianity by Augustine the Monk, by whom the Pope began his encroachments upon our British Bishops, Kings and Churches, with their resistance thereof; also the claim and practice of the said ecclesiastical jurisdiction by our Saxon Christian Kings, till supplanted by the Danes. 6. The like claimed and exercised by the Danes; likewise by Edward the Confessor and Harold, with their opposition of papal impositions. 7. The said sovereign ecclesiastical authority claimed and executed by our first Norman Kings, till the end of King Richard I, wherewith the author concludes this Tome, including many oppositions made against the Popes and their instruments, particularly Anselm and Thomas Becket, with the practices of other Popish Prelates against their King 8. Also the Institution of Archbishopricks and Bishopricks in England, Ireland and Scotland; the subor-

diction of those in Ireland and Scotland to those of Canterbury and York, with the contests of these two primacies against each other. 9. Instances of the Popes, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, Monks, Nuns, &c. their pride, covetousness, ambition, worldliness, simony, perjury, treachery, hatred, malice, bribery, injustice, corruptions, incontinency, abuses of excommunications, and other ecclesiastical censures; their great neglect of all religious duties, contempts of their own Canons, Bulls, Decretals, during these Kings' reigns, with the endeavours used to redress them. 10. The attempts of Popes and Prelates to introduce their canon laws and decretal, to advance their authority, and trample down our municipal laws, kings' prerogatives, and people's liberties, with the banishment thereof out of the realm. 11. A Vindication of the right of our kings to the sovereign feodal dominion of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and refutation of the forged claims thereto by the Popes, &c. 12. The Bulls, Letters, of several popes and legates to our own and other princes, to advance their authority, oppress, fleece, and invade their realms under pretence of relieving the Holy Land against the Saracens; to tax, censure, command or absolve at pleasure, and wreak their malice on those who complied not with their impositions. 13. Their canonizing Anselm, Becket, and other prelates, as saints, martyrs, &c. and adoring them more than GOD or CHRIST himself, for their treasons against their princes, to advance the mitre above the crown, and encourage the like rebellions by the examples of these sainted traitors, and the pilgrimages to their shrines. 14. The intolerable pride, insolence, oppressions, rapines, &c. of our Popish Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergymen, when promoted to the highest secular offices, and trusted with the temporal and spiritual sword, which made them double tyrants; with the Canons of the Popes and censures of popish writers

against such their worldly employments in former ages. 15. The true original ground of erecting most monasteries by our Kings and others, to expiate their adulteries, rapes, murders, or impieties, merit salvation, save or redeem their souls from purgatory. With the uncleanness, whoredoms, adulteries of popish prelates, priests, monks, nuns, through the prohibition of marriages; and of the ancient suppression of Monasteries, (for such impunities) by our kings. 16. The grievances and complaints of foreign princes, against Popes and their legates' usurpations, extortions, unjust sentences, excommunications, interdicts, deprivations relating to our kings, or registered in our histories. 17. Transcripts of many laws and charters of Christian princes, evidencing their sovereign prerogative over all ecclesiastical affairs and persons, as exemplified in the *Charta Antiquæ*, and other Rolls in the Tower of London; all other their records and writs before King John relating to their ecclesiastical or civil government being long since perished, except some copies of them in some old Leiger Books, belonging to monasteries or historians already printed. Wherefore this first tome consists chiefly of historical and other collections and some charters of our kings not formerly printed; whereas all succeeding it, (especially 3, 4, 5, will be almost wholly made up of useful, pertinent, and rare records, not hitherto published, unknown to most antiquaries and lawyers; "which through God's assistance, by your kind acceptation," says our author," of the tomes now published, I shall be encouraged to communicate to the world with all possible expedition, for the honour of our king, kingdoms, church and religion."

At the end of this volume is an Advertisement to the Reader, intimating that the late dreadful fire (of London) having in three days space turned 88 Parishes and their Churches, with the Cathedral Church of this glorious city, to ashes; and among other losses and mischiefs to the

several companies of the city, most of all endamaged the company of Printers and Stationers, most of whose habitations, storehouses, shops, stocks, and books were not only consumed, but their ashes and scorched leaves conveyed aloft and dispersed by the wind to places above 16 miles distant, to the admiration of beholders; and that among millions of other books thus suddenly destroyed, while our author was busy in securing the public records of the kingdom, his printer's house, with most of the printed copies of this tome, then finished at the press (all except the Tables to it) as likewise the second tome formerly published, and of the first book, and third tome, (wherein he had made some progress) were there burnt together with it, not above 70 of them being rescued from the fire, to the author's damage of near £2000, wherefore he did not print his intended Tables, for so few copies of this tome till GOD should enable him to reprint it, especially since the pages of the reprinted volume, by reason of some additions, will vary from these already printed, so make the Table unsuitable thereto.

[Oldys's British Librarian.

THE STORIE OF STORIES, or the life of Christ, according to the foure holy Evangelists: with a Harmonie of them, and a Table of their Chapters and Verses. Collected by JOHAN HIVD. London, printed by Miles Flesher, M.DC.XXXII. Octavo.

In the Director, vol. II, page 53, this book, there erroneously said to be by *John Hind*, printed upon vellum, is stated to have been sold at the sale of Sir John Sebright's duplicates for £8. 8s. to Mr. Manson, and to have been unknown to Bibliographers. I have never heard of any

other copy, except one printed upon paper, in my possession, from which I am enabled to give the following Analysis.

Title Page.
Dedication, to Lady Anne Twisden, 3 pages.
"To the Reader," 5 pages.
Table of Contents, 23 pages.
Part first, 17 pages.
Part 2d, portion 1st, 110 pages.
——————— 2d, 94 pages.
——————— 3d, 126 pages.
Table of Chapters and Verses, 15 pages.
Errata, 1 page.

This work appears to be merely a selection of verses from the New Testament which any way relate to the life of Christ, with a Harmony of the four Evangelists.*

Bristol, Oct. 15, 1808. JOHN FRY.

* From a Copy of this very rare book, in the possession of Mr. Langdon, Bookseller, of John Street, Oxford Street, the Editor is enabled to extend his Correspondent's account of it, by extracting part of the Compiler's address "To the Reader," which sufficiently explains its contents.

"And for the disposition of this worke, I have divided it into two parts: The first of which containeth those matters, which either precede or concerne the Infancy or Nonage of Christ: and the second, those which belong to his full or manly age, neere upon and in his Office.

"Whereof because the second part spreadeth it selfe (a great deale larger than the first) from the beginning of John Baptist's preaching to his death, and from thence againe not onely to the very weeke of Christ's suffering, but also to the end of the whole story; it is therefore further, not uncommodiously, as I hope, for to helpe memory, subdivided into three smaller sections, or portions: whereof the first containeth those things, which were coincident with the life-time of John Baptist; the second handleth that, which came to passe after the death of John Baptist, until the weeke of Christ's suffering; and the third rehearseth all, what is related to have happened in the said weeke of the suffering of Christ, and afterwards, from his resurrection untill his ascension into heaven.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Concluded from page 182.]

SCOTLAND.

The Policy of the Laws of Scotland, at a very early period of its history, caused the establishment of a general Registry for preserving the memorials and evidences of all the public and private rights of the constitution and government of that country, and of those who dwelt under its protection.

The Institution planned for this purpose, has been gradually brought to a state of perfection, which is singularly beneficial to the Inhabitants of that part of the United Kingdom, and leaves very little room for improvement. Some few points, nevertheless, have been suggested by persons whose official connection with that establishment, and whose professional rank and knowledge, learning, and experience in the municipal jurisprudence of Scotland,

"And then againe for the disposition of those several portions, each of them is for the easier reading further distributed into six distinctions or passages.

"Concerning the Harmony or consent of one Evangelist with the other, and what therein is done, all lieth so open, as, I think, it would be superfluous, and needlesse here to speake thereof; this onely being said, that in such sentences and occurrences, which I find probably to have been spoken or happened more than once upon diverse Occasions, I have for the most part left them in their owne several places, not joining them altogether in a Harmony to one and the same time, but marking onely, with the signe of a marginall parenthesis, the number of the Chapter and Verse, where the same are related upon another occasion."

entitle them to the highest confidence. The Committee, will proceed, therefore to state them briefly, under the heads of REGISTRATION, BUILDINGS, CATALOGUES, TRANSFERS, FEES of OFFICE, and the SELECTION of ORIGINAL RECORDS, which may deserve publication by Parliamentary authority.

1. REGISTRATION.—Duplicates of all deeds which pass the great Seal of Scotland, should be made and authenticated by the Lord Keeper's deputy, with an Index thereto, and deposited annually in the general repository at the General Register House at Edinburgh.

A Record of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of Justiciary should be made in the same manner as the books of Adjournal of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and deposited in the general repository annually, if possible, or within such other period as the High Court of Justiciary may direct.

A Record of all decreets in the Sheriff's Court ought according to the regulations injoined by the Court of Session to be made regularly and completely. Of the utility of executing this strictly, some doubts have been entertained. But there is no doubt of its being expedient to require that an annual report, signed by the Sheriff Clerk, and attested by the Sheriff, of the state of the Records in the Sheriff's Court, should be made to the Court of Session, and there recorded in the books of Sederunt.

The Record of deeds in the Sheriff's Court should be entered in books given out and marked by the Lord Clerk Register, or his deputies, as the record of Hornings and Inhibitions now is; and no new Books should be given out until the old are returned with the deeds recorded in them.

All deeds regarding the Heretable property within a Royal Burgh should be recorded in the Town Court Books of the particular burgh, and deeds regarding matters of

personal concern within the burgh, should be recorded in the Town Court Books, or in the Sheriff Court Books.

No Deeds whatever should be recorded in the Commissary Courts; and although this practice has very generally obtained, it is irregular, and ought to be prevented in all cases for the time to come.

2. BUILDINGS.—An apartment in the General Register House should be allotted to the Great Seal Office: the Building now occupied by the Court of Exchequer is represented to be neither very commodious nor very secure, as a repository for many of the Records which are kept there; and attention should be given to the removal of these inconveniences. Upon inquiry into the Record Offices of the Sheriffs, it appears, that about one fourth of the number are placed in buildings which are public property, but the rest are in private houses, where the records are exposed in many instances to certain though gradual destruction, and are in all cases liable to loss and dispersion: all of them should certainly be lodged in public buildings, secured from damp and fire; and, it may be productive of great accommodation to individuals, if the records of each county are lodged collectively at one place.

3. CATALOGUES.—At the General Register House in Edinburgh, it will be proper to make a general Repertory of its whole contents; it will also be expedient to make an Index to the Records of the Great Seal; and another inventory or repertory to the detached charters and Proclamations.

In the Exchequer, an Index should be made to the books of decrees and orders in the office of the King's Remembrancer, for the purpose of supplying the loss of one removed from thence in 1767.

And, an Index is also wanting to the Records of the High Court of Justiciary: and another in the Admiralty, of

such proceedings in that court as are carried on to final sentence.

4. TRANSFERS.—By an act of Parliament of Scotland in the year 1685, it is ordained, "that all clerks within the Kingdom who keep such Registers as are or have been in use to be delivered into the Lord Clerk Register, to be preserved in his Majesty's General Register House, shall keep only ten years records in their own hands, for the use of the Lieges." The great increase of business and the consequent increase of records which has arisen since the time of passing this act, renders it proper now to provide that they should be brought in annually for every fifth year preceding, unless otherwise directed in special cases.

All the Warrants of the Great Seal, together with the duplicates and index above recommended, should also be carried annually to the general repository.

The Records of the Privy Council, and all the Records of the Court of Justiciary, should also be transferred thither.

The Records of Teinds, and of Tailzies, and Inventories, in like manner should be carried in annually, if possible, or within such period as the Court of Session may direct.

And, it is obviously proper that the proceedings upon special commissions for the trial of High Treason in Scotland, and all other records now lodged in his Majesty's offices of Record in England, which exclusively regard the internal policy and laws of that part of the United Kingdom should be transferred to the General Register House at Edinburgh.

5. Many representations have been made to the committee respecting the nature, amount, and inadequacy of the FEES and EMOLUMENTS assigned to the officers employed in the record offices of Scotland, and particularly in the Courts of Justiciary and Admiralty, and in the

Sheriff's Court. But these and other considerations respecting the mode of making extracts of decreets in the Court of Session, appearing to involve many questions of material importance to his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, the Committee forbear to offer any decided opinion upon the subject; especially as they have the satisfaction to be informed, that it has engaged the attention of those persons whose stations at the head of the courts of justice there, will enable them to form the most correct judgment upon all its parts, and that they have it in contemplation to submit some measures to Parliament in the ensuing session for amending what they may find to require redress.

6.—The RECORDS of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND, which commence in the thirteenth century, and are complete to the time of the Union, appear to deserve publication. The present Lord Clerk Register has had this great work in view for many years, and some of the earliest volumes have been by his order prepared for the press. Together with these, it might also be expedient to print the earliest of the royal Charters.

Such have been the proceedings of the Committee, and such are the measures which they have thought it advisable to submit to the House, with respect to the Public Records of the realm.

How these measures may be carried into execution, if they should receive the sanction of the House, is also a consideration to which they have not failed to direct their attention. The precedents of former times point out the propriety of addressing his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions for the purpose. These directions have not unfrequently been given to commissioners, specially appointed to execute them accordingly; a method very desirable in itself, as it insures dispatch, and unifor-

mity in the result. If such a proceeding should be adopted on the present occasion, it is obvious, that a plan so extensive in its compass will require a considerable expense to accomplish it in all its parts; but, nevertheless, there will be no need of any large advances at any one time, as the work must necessarily be slow and gradual; and for the purpose of insuring a constant attention to its progress, it may not be inexpedient that an annual account of it should be laid before Parliament. Such was the proceeding recommended by the Lords Committees in the reign of his late Majesty; and by reference to the same authority it appears not to have been unusual to appoint Committees, to make occasional inquiries as to what hath been done in pursuance of such addresses.

That measures of the nature suggested by the Committee, or other measures to the same effect, ought to be executed, the Committee cannot entertain any reasonable doubt; and whilst they are recommending them for adoption, they wish the House to bear in mind the following considerations; namely, the acknowledgment of all times that our general histories shew abundant marks of ignorance and incorrectness with regard to the existence and contents of our Public Records;* a fact to which there is

* Lord Bacon says, "Versatur infelicitas quædam inter historicos vel optimos, ut legibus et actis judicialibus non satis immorentur; aut si forte diligentiam quandam adhibuerint, tamen ab authenticis longe varient.—*De Augmentis Scientiarum*, Lib. VIII. c. 3. Aphorism XXIX.

Lord Coke, in the Preface to his third Report, has this passage: "I pray thee beware of Chronicle Law reported in our Annals, for that will undoubtedly lead thee to error; for example, they say that William the Conqueror decreed that there should be Sheriffs in every shire, and Justices of Peace to keep the counties quiet, and to see offenders punished; whereas the learned know, &c."

Blackstone, in his Introduction to the Great Charter, says, "In consequence of those Facts and Records, (appealed to) he hath been obliged to differ very frequently, not only from the monastic writers, and such as have implicitly followed them, but also from later histo-

uniform testimony, from the days of Lord Bacon and Lord Coke, to our own times; and to this we may add the manifest importance of our having the most ready knowledge of the records of the country, in the daily concerns of Government, Legislation and Jurisprudence.

With respect to legislation, it is clear that many of our public statutes and parliamentary forms were unknown to the most learned men of former times, as we now find by reference to the parliament rolls;* and many of those laws are even now not engrafted into the ordinary collections in the printed statute Books. Upon the celebrated conferences of this House with the House of Peers in the last Century, when the exclusive privilege of the Commons respecting money bills was discussed and established, the important uses to be derived from a knowledge of parliamentary records were signally and successfully displayed on the part of the Commons by Sir Heneage Finch (then Attorney General, and afterwards Lord Nottingham), for which he received their unanimous thanks: So when

rians of a very different character, who were endued with more learning and industry, and wrote from more authentic materials." He adds afterwards, that a general and complete History of England is still wanting.

* Lord Coke says, that the two Houses of Parliament sat together till late in the reign of Edward III, and till the Commons had a perpetual Speaker. See 4 Inst. C. 1. p. 2. and C. 51. p. 255; but it appears by the Rolls of Parliament, that they sat, or at least acted, separately long before that period, 9 Edward 2. Rot. Parl. Vol. 1. p. 351.—13 Edward 3. Rot. Parl. vol. 2. p. 104. 107.—14 Edward 3. p. 112.—15 Edward 3. p. 127.—17 Edward 3. p. 136—18 Edward 3. p. 150, &c. The Lords are directed to meet, "*en la Chambre Blanche,*" and the Commons "*en la Chambre de Peinte,*" 40 Edward 3. p. 289. On the opening of the Parliament, the Commons were directed by the King to return to their ancient place, "*en la Maison du Chapitre de l' Abbeye de Westm.*" 51 Edward 3. Rot. Parl. vol. 2. p. 363. See also Prynne, 4 Inst. p. 9.

the Constitution of the Exchequer came into question upon the Banker's case, in the reign of King William, it was by the test of Public Records alone, that Lord Somers was enabled to settle its limits: and again, when the right of manning the navy by pressing was disputed, the legality of that practice was established by Sir Michael Foster, on the authority of recorded precedents; and to this same standard of authority have both Houses of Parliament found it expedient to resort at no very distant period, and upon occasions of the most solemn concern, for the safest guide to their joint proceedings.

In concluding this report, the Committee feel it also to be their duty to call the attention of the House to the policy of establishing hereafter some system of general registration for all Public Records and Instruments whatever, or at least for such as affect landed property. The whole details of such a system, its structure, and its operations, are exemplified in the returns collected in the progress of these inquiries. And the Committee desire to suggest, for the future consideration of Parliament, whether it may not be a measure of the soundest wisdom, to extend throughout all ENGLAND, that plan which has been tried so satisfactorily in the populous Counties of Middlesex and York, for nearly a century past; tried also with signal advantage for an equal period throughout the whole kingdom of IRELAND, with whose laws, on this point at least, it must be peculiarly desirable to establish a similarity; and tried for ages, upon a still more perfect and extensive plan, throughout SCOTLAND, with the most complete success, and the most salutary consequences.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library of Lincoln's Inn. By the Right Honourable SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, *(now* LORD GLENBERVIE) *Master of the Library.*

[Concluded from page 190.]

But the most convenient method of rendering of public and general use, such parts of the collection as might seem to deserve it, (and I shall submit that there are many such) would be to print them, where hitherto inedited, from transcripts to be made for that purpose, and to collate those which have already been published with the printed copies, for the purpose of more valuable editions thereof; a collation being also made, in both cases, with such other authentic manuscripts of the same matters and documents as may exist in other public repositories.

This however the Society might not think themselves warranted to permit, as to those manuscripts which were left to them by Sir MATTHEW HALE, on account of the strong expression in his will to the contrary (whatever opinion they may entertain of the propriety of the restriction thereby intended to be imposed) unless they should be directed so to do, by such authority as might justify a departure from that injunction.

In the year 1767, their predecessors, the Benchers of that time, in compliance with certain orders of the House of Lords, and of a Committee of that House, did allow transcripts to be made from some of those manuscripts, for the express purpose of printing them. The orders alluded to, and the proceedings connected therewith, are of the following dates: March 9th, 24th, April 1st, 10th, 20th, and June 30th, 1767, and February 15th, 1768.

On an examination of the books of this Society, during the above period, no entries have been found relative to the matter of the orders and proceedings, above mentioned; but it appears from the printed Rolls, that in consequence thereof, there were printed from Lord Chief Justice HALE's Manuscripts, the following particulars, viz.

EDWARD I.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 6to. vol. I, p. 1.—Writ to the Justices relative to leap year, p. 146.

EDWARD II.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 2do. p. 273—Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 18vo. p. 416—Aliæ Petitiones in Parliamento, 19no. p. 431.

EDWARD III.

Petitiones in Parliamento Anno 2do. vol. II, p. 13.—Petitiones in Parliamento Anno 4to. p. 31—Ditto, Anno 8vo. p. 73—Ditto, Anno 12mo. p. 97—Ditto, 21mo. p. 75. Ditto, 21mo. and 20mo. p. 205.

HENRY IV.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 2do. vol. III, p. 480—Ditto, Anno 4to. p. 512.

HENRY V.

Petitiones in Parliamento. Anno 9to. vol. IV, p. 163.

I have judged it right to set forth specially all that could be stated with authenticity relative to this departure, under the direction and authority of the House of Lords, from the words of Sir MATTHEW HALE's will, as, when we consider the eminent persons then living who were Benchers, or had been members of the Society, it will not be doubted but that they must have given due consideration to the subject; and must have thought that they were either bound to a compliance with the orders of that House and its sub-committee, or at least fully justified in that compliance. Their conduct on that occasion, may therefore perhaps be considered as having formed a rule and prece-

dent for a like compliance with any similar order of either House of Parliament. Indeed, it can hardly be supposed, that Sir MATTHEW HALE himself would have wished to oppose his own desire of wit hholding his manuscripts from the public to such high authority; although a sense of the value of his gift to the Society, and an anxiety for its preservation, may seem to have led him in making his will, into a way of thinking on the subject, inconsistent with his general love of his profession, and that zeal for extending to the country at large the benefit of his great learning which he so fully manifested by the valuable works he himself either published or prepared for the press.

Should there remain no insurmountable obstacle, from the condition annexed to the gift of Sir MATTHEW HALE, I think it my duty to suggest that great public benefit might be derived from the printing, or re-printing, with proper care, and in a manner accommodated to general ease and convenience in consultation or perusal, many works and documents, of which the only existing or the best manuscripts are in this collection: as well as others, in regard to which the materials in other repositories might be greatly assisted and improved, by a comparison with those belonging to this Society. I mean here chiefly to refer to matters of three sorts; viz. 1. YEAR BOOKS.—2. JUDICIAL RECORDS—3. STATUTES.

YEAR BOOKS.—Whatever may have been the nature of the authority under which those books were compiled, and whatever the particular description of the compilers (concerning which there seems to be a considerable diversity of opinion,) they are universally considered as containing official and authentic accounts of the arguments and decisions in the most important causes which

came before the chief tribunals of this country, from a very early period down to the general introduction of printing, about which time certain eminent judges and lawyers, as Keilway, Moore, Benloe, Dyer, Plowden, &c. began without any special appointment or duty, to make similar compilations, with a view of committing them to the press. Such a valuable monument of practical law and jurisprudence as the Year Books, probably, does not exist in any other country. But,

1. In the printed editions of these important Annals, there are many chasms and interruptions in the series of years.

2. The printed copies abound with many imperfections of other sorts. The cases, arguments, and judgments, are not so fully stated in them, as they are to be met with in some of the Manuscripts, because those editions were (as it should seem) made from other manuscripts less complete; the editors not having had the means, or industry, at least, of resorting to those which were more full and accurate.

3. They are printed so close, so many of the manuscript abbreviations are retained, and there is so little separation into paragraphs, or distinction between what is said by the council, and what by the judges, that it often requires the experience and sagacity of a legal antiquary, and generally much more time than the practising lawyer can bestow, to read, or rather to decypher, the passages to which there is occasion to refer.

4. There is no general well digested Index to them.

First, of the Chasms.—There are extant in manuscript in this and other repositories, Year Books from the reign of Edward I, inclusive, to the first year of Henry VIII; but of the series of years, in that long space of time, there are wanting in the printed editions:

The whole of the reign of Edward I, except the short Memoranda in Scaccario, prefixed to what now forms the first printed volume.

The reign of Edward III, Ann. 11 to 16. Ann. 19, 20, and 31 to 37.

The whole of Richard II; of Henry V, Ann. 3, 4, and 6; of Henry VII, Ann. 17, 18, 19.

A variety of reasons concur to render it probable, that if not the whole, a considerable part of these deficiencies might be supplied from existing manuscripts.

As to the reign of Edward I, it is clear from Fitzherbert's Abridgment that there were extant in his time, Year Books of that period, and Sir MATTHEW HALE, in his History of the Common Law, mentions "that some of those, though broken, yet the best of their kind, were then in Lincoln's Inn Library." (Cap. 8. p. 166.) On the present occasion, Mr. Caley having examined No. 141, according to the Catalogue in the Library, finds that it contains the three following years of Edward I, viz. 17, 18, and 19, in a regular series; and that No. 188 contains different cases in the 30th, 31st, and 32d; and the above passage in Sir MATTHEW HALE seems to shew, that other manuscripts of other parts of this reign existed in his time,* which on proper investigation, may be found in other repositories. What he says of the merit of those reports, independent of their priority of date, must certainly excite a strong wish to see as complete a collection of them as can be formed, added to the existing printed Year Books of the succeeding reigns.

* In the Schedule to his Will there is this Article; "Reports temp. Edw. I. under titles, one volume," but no corresponding book is now to be found in the Library.

In the proceedings of the House of Lords, another Book is mentioned which is not now in the Library; viz. "Abstracts of Summons and Rolls of Parliament out of the Book of Dunelm; and some records alphabetically digested."

His words are, "These reports are very brief, either the judges then spoke less, or the reporters were not so ready handed as to take all they said, and hence their brevity makes them the more obscure; but yet in those brief interlocutions between the judge and the pleaders, and in their definitions, there appears a great deal of learning and judgment." (Ib.)

Of the years wanting in the reign of Edward III, probably several may be supplied from the manuscripts in this collection; and I am informed that those in the British Museum contain Ann. 11 and 13; Fitzherbert's Abridgment contains many cases in the years now wanting in print of this reign; as for instance, in 11, 12, and 13 of Edward III (Title Assize, No. 85, 86, 90); and Sir MATTHEW HALE says, that in his time, the years of this reign omitted in the printed books, were extant in many hands in old Manuscripts. (Cap. 8.)

Years 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13 of Richard II, are in this collection.

Of Henry VI, the whole reign except the 5th, 8th, and 23d years are in the British Museum.

Secondly. Of imperfections in the printed Copies—As to the difference between the printed copies, and the Manuscripts in Lincoln's Inn Library, of those years which are printed, a remarkable instance occurs with regard to the Year Book of Edward II, which now constitutes the first volume of the printed copies. That Year Book was never published till 1678. A beautiful manuscript collection of Judicial Annals of that reign had been mentioned by Selden (Dissert. ad Fletam, Cap. 8. §. 3.) as having been presented by Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary, to the Society of the Inner Temple, of which he was a member, and as then preserved there. But the immediate occasion of the publication in 1678, was a circumstance which passed only a few years before

(22 Car. II,) on the argument of the case of Sacheverell and Froggat in the Court of King's Bench, when Sir MATTHEW HALE mentioned that there was a fair manuscript of all the years of Edward II, in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, and directed search to be made in that manuscript for a particular determination in the 12th of Edward II, in consequence of a reference which had been made at the bar, to a case in 33 Elizabeth; in the account of which it was said, That "the Court relied on a Book shewn to them in writing in 12th of Edward II." On the examination of the Book in Lincoln's Inn, it turned out that no such case was to be found there, in that year, and therefore it was then supposed, that, in the account of the Book produced to the Court in the reign of Elizabeth, "12 Edw. III" had been mistaken for "12 Edw. II," there being a case, in Fitzherbert of 12 Edw. III, in some degree applicable. It is observable however, that contemporary reporters of the case in 33 Elizabeth, viz. Croke and Owen, (Cro. Eliz. 217. Owen 9.) concur in stating the Book to have been of Edward II; hence it has since been inferred, naturally enough, that some other Manuscript Year Book may have been produced at that time, and that it may have been that mentioned by Selden, who in the place quoted, mentions also one of the same reign in the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

The edition in 1678 is understood to have been made under the direction of Sir John Maynard, and, from the following passage in the Preface, (probably written by him) it might be concluded, that it was printed from the copy in Lincoln's Inn. "The solemn commendation of it, (*i. e.* of the old book of the years and terms of Edward the Second) to the press, by the late Lord Chief Justice Hale, upon the occasion of the authorities cited in a late case in his time, was delivered in so particular a manner, that it could not but make an impression. Upon a matter of argument which depended for a long while, and which,

in the observation of that incomparable judge, was of moment and difficulty, he did direct and refer to this book as an authority that might govern the question, and most worthy to be published." Accordingly, this has been supposed to be the case, (Biblioth. Leg. vol. ii, p. 80.) The title page, however, seems to prove the contrary, as it states the edition to have been made, "according to the ancient manuscripts now remaining in the hands of Sir John Maynard," and the point appears to be put out of doubt, in consequence of Mr. Caley's comparison of the printed copy, with the manuscript No. 139 in this library, which contains the whole reign of Edward II. He states as follows:

"This manuscript is entirely different from Maynard's Edward II, containing many cases not in the latter, and such as are found in both being differently reported. Amongst others, vide Hablut's and May's case, quid Juris clamat Mayn. p. 306. MSS. fo. 130. See also Mayn. p. 406. MSS. 207, being Trinity Term, 13 Edward II, where no two cases are alike."

Sir MATTHEW HALE says, "that when he wrote there were many entire Year Books of Edward II abroad." (Cap. 8.)

I shall mention one other instance to shew that there are probably much and important differences between the printed copies and the manuscripts, which may still be found, and made use of to supply defects and correct errors, if a new edition of the Year Books should be undertaken. What degree of authority belongs to Bracton and other ancient writers on the law of England is a question often agitated. In Fitzherbert's Abridgment, title Ward, No. 71, a case is stated from a Year Book of 35 Henry VI, No. 52, in which, according to him, "The whole court said that Bracton was never held for authority in our law." A very accurate modern writer, who has examined the printed book of Henry VI, says, "It is a pleasure to discover that the Year Book

gives no warrant for this (as he terms it) monstrous opinion." (Reeves's Hist. of the Eng. Law. vol. iv, p. 571, Note t). I submit, however, that it is much more probable that Fitzherbert, in that instance, as in so many others he is known to have done, made use of a Year Book, different from that in print, than that he should have alleged the opinion in question to have been delivered without such adequate authority.

To conclude these observations on the difference between the printed and manuscript Year Books, I must observe, that Mr. Caley has found that the latter in this Library are in general fuller, and contain real names of persons and places at length, which are often fictitious or abbreviated in the printed copies.

3dly. As to the manner in which the present editions are printed.—It has been remarked, as matter of regret, "that Doomsday Book, as printed, is a mere fac simile, constituting a very large folio, full of abbreviations and signs, that cannot be understood without a key, and much previous information." (Reeves's Hist. of Eng. Law. vol. i. p. 220. N. (S.) The same description is in a great measure applicable to the printed Year Books, and is certainly a subject of still much juster regret as to them, on account of the more frequent occasions which occur for consulting them. Selden's opinion of the impropriety of printing law books in that manner, may be seen from the following passage in his Dissertation on Fleta, concerning the edition to which that dissertation was prefixed: "Neque enim Editio omnino mea est: nec sane, si fuisset, vocabula Exemplaris veteris, ad forensis scriptionis formulam — tot decurtata, et veluti *notis levibus pendentia verba*—(ut de veterum formulariorum scriptione dixit Manilius), adeò retinere permisissem." (Cap. 1.)

4thly. There is yet another great desideratum in regard to the Year Books, viz. a full and well digested General Index to the whole. At present such indexes as there are

in the printed books are so dispersed in the different volumes, are of such unequal merit, and, in general, so scanty and imperfect, that they are of very little use; and the lawyer generally finds it best to neglect them, and resort to the different abridgments of the law, in order to discover what cases and passages in the Year Books may be applicable to the point he has occasion to examine.

Before concluding what I have thought it right to state at present, relative to the Year Books, I must observe, that the restriction in Sir MATTHEW HALE's Will clearly does not affect the manuscript of Edward II, in this Library, that not having made part of this legacy. It appears indeed by an entry in that Book (No. 139.) that it was, with other Manuscripts, the gift of Lord Fairfax, and there is in it the following note: "In hoc Volumine continentur Annales Regis Edw. II. ab Anno Primo ejusdem Regni ad Annum 20, (exclusive) nunquam hactenus aliquse impressioni consignati. 1669." Signed "*Fairfax.*'

II. JUDICIAL RECORDS.—The best evidence of the Law, next to the positive Statutes, are those Records of Judgments in litigated cases, in which some point or points of law being at issue, the opinion of the court as to such points is necessarily deducible from the judgment pronounced. This sort of evidence however was more satisfactory and useful in early periods of our Jurisprudence, when in cases of difficulty civil or criminal, it was customary to set down the reasons and causes of the judgment in the record, a practice, which as Lord COKE informs us (4 Inst. 4) was continued till the reign of Edward III. It appears from the return lately made to the Select Committee of the House of Commons by Mr. Rose, as Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, that there are many Records of such special judgments in that Collection, both in the Curia Regis and in the separate courts among which (at a period hitherto not well ascertained) the functions of that

h tribunal came to be divided. Fair transcripts of many
ch ancient Judicial Records, probably of those which
eared the most valuable to Sir MATTHEW HALE, are to
ound among his manuscripts. Of those in the reign of
ard I, he expressly says, "That he had read over
y of them, and had generally observed, that the plead-
is very short, but very clear and perspicuous, and nei-
: loose or uncertain, nor perplexing the matter either
impropriety, obscurity, or multiplicity of words; that
are clearly and orderly digested, effectually represent-
the business that they intend; and that the title and
reason of the law upon which they proceed (which
y times is expressly delivered upon the record itself) is
picuous, clear, and rational, so that their short and pithy
dings and judgments do oftentimes better render the
of the business and the reasons thereof, than those
intricate, perplexed, and formal pleadings that often-
s of late are unnecessarily used." (H. of Law, Cap. 7.)
manifest, therefore, that a proper selection of such
pleadings and judgments, with a continuation down-
s of those to which the Year Books refer, to be set out
me cases at length, but in most to be faithfully and ju-
usly abstracted, would, if printed, form a very valuable
panion to a new and complete edition of the Year Books.
ve therefore seen, with pleasure, that the return I have
y mentioned suggests the propriety of such a design.
ed, by this means, a key would be furnished to the
r Books, which would enable the editor of any new im-
sion thereof to correct many mistakes, which no doubt
the fullest comparison of the different copies, would
rwise remain in them, and (which is of more conse-
ce) would clear up many obscurities, difficulties, and
cacies, which at present are frequently found to puzzle
ablest and most learned lawyers. It is well known, that
ups the best book extant of Equity Reports has lately

by an accurate examination and comparison with the original proceedings in Chancery in the causes therein contained, received from the learning and industry of a member of this Society (Mr. S. C. Cox) very important elucidation, corrections, and improvement. Most probably the transcripts of Judicial Records in Sir MATTHEW HALE's Collection will be found to relate particularly to those matters of which he treats in his various excellent writings on the law; and as they are so fairly and accurately written, the use of them would unquestionably not only greatly assist the judgment of those who should have the task of making the proposed selection, but also very much facilitate the execution of the work.

III. STATUTES.—The same return from the Chapter House, contains also a suggestion of great weight with regard to the printing of Inedited Statutes. Many expired and repealed acts have either never been published, or at least are no longer to be found in the usual printed copies, which yet might throw great light both on the common and statute law, and on the history of the kingdom. I know that there are dispersed in various libraries, public and private, numerous volumes of manuscript statutes of no particular value, as containing only old acts to be found now in all the printed editions. But there seems every reason to suppose that the volumes among Sir MATTHEW HALE's manuscripts, are not of that description, but on the contrary, that, on examination, they would be found to contain many articles which might prove useful in forming a Collection, for publication, of such Inedited Statutes. They might also perhaps supply in many cases important readings and corrections of the Statutes already in print.

In order to complete a fundamental *Corpus Juris Anglicani*, to be executed in a manner worthy of that Law and Constitution whose original rules and principles it would

contain, illustrate and contribute to preserve, perhaps to the Year Books, ancient Judicial Records, and Inedited Statutes (as supplementary to the Statutes at Large) something would still remain to be added; I mean a correct, uniform impression of those early writers, who, though they may not be considered as what is called, in a sort of technical sense, legal authority, have ever been highly valued, and constantly referred to by the best judges, as forming some of the first links in the chain of our national Jurisprudence, such are Glanvill, Bracton, Britton, Fleta, the Mirror, the Old Book of Tenures (all of which were composed before the use of printing,) and, above all, Littleton's Tenures, of which it would seem that a printed impression was begun about the time of the author's death. Every lawyer knows how uncouth and incorrect almost all the editions of those authors are, except those of Littleton contained in the different impressions of Lord Coke's Commentaries. In the Library of Lincoln's Inn there are indeed but few manuscripts of any of them, but those few are of considerable merit; and, in other repositories, there are a great many, as for instance, not less than eight of Bracton in the British Museum. An accurate and judicious collation of all that are extant of each, would of course be made, if a new edition of the whole should be thought an object of public concern. A French Lawyer, Mons. Houard, in the year 1766, did publish, in two quarto volumes, the text of Littleton, accompanied with a modern French Translation, and Dissertations and Notes; and afterwards (1776) in four uniform quartos, Glanvil, Fleta, Britton, and the Mirror, together with Extracts from Doomsday Book, the Laws of Henry I, those of Malcolm Mackennett, King of Scotland, and the book called Regiam Majestatem. These publications were chiefly intended to illustrate the connexion between the early Jurisprudence of France and that of England, as delivered in those ancient works, but the example has not

hitherto induced any individual in this country to engage in a similar undertaking, though it might have been supposed that the temptation and encouragement here would have been much greater. The whole plan however, which I have presumed to hint at, of a uniform and systematic impression of the ancient Law Writers, the Year Books, Judicial Records, and Inedited Statutes, is perhaps too extensive to be expected from the mere zeal, or speculation and enterprize of private editors, but if it were to be thought to deserve the attention and recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I have no doubt, but that with the munificent yet prudent assistance of parliament, it might, within a reasonable time, be executed under the superintendance and direction of such learned members of both houses, and of the law societies as might be appointed for that purpose; and who, I am persuaded, would easily find able and diligent persons, skilled, and willing to take upon them the laborious part of the undertaking, if suitably encouraged.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. F. Horn, and Mr. Samuel Wesley, are preparing for the press the Life of John Sebastian Bach, translated from the German of Dr. Forkel. This work cannot fail of proving highly interesting to the Musical World, and especially to the scientific Amateur, since so little has been hitherto known in England concerning that great master, whom the Germans have emphatically (and not unjustly) declared to be "the first Musician of any age or country."

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER, 1808.

Adam—The Speech of William Adam, Esq. M. P. in the House of Commons on the Scots Judicature Bill, June 24, 1808. 8vo. 2s.

Angus—Trial of Charles Angus, Esq. of Liverpool, for the wilful murder of Miss Burns. 8vo. 7s.

Bancroft—An Exposure and Refutation of various Misrepresentations published by Dr. Macgregor and Dr. Jackson, in three separate Letters to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 4s.

Bank—An Address to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, By a Proprietor. 8vo. 2s.

Bardsley—Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments, with Observations chiefly derived from Hospital Practice. By S. A. Bardsley, M. D. 8s.

Black—Sermons by the late Rev. David Black, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh; with an Account of his Life. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Blagden—Flowers of Literature for 1807. By F. W. Blagden. 12mo. 6s.

Broadhurst—Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life. By T. Broadhurst, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Bruce—Review of the Proceedings of the General Associate Synod, in reference to the Ministers who protested against the imposition of a new Testimony. By A. Bruce, 8vo. 5s.

Cevallos—An exposure of the Arts and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain by Bonaparte. In Spanish and English, 7s. or in English, 3s. 6d.

Clarke—The Office of Reason in Religion. By John Clarke, D. D. 3d.

Covent Garden Theatre—A detailed Statement of the Losses of the several Performers of Covent Garden Theatre in the late Fire. 2s.

Crabbe—The Preceptor and his Pupils, Part II. or, the Syntax of all Languages compared, with Special Rules and Examinations of the English. By Geo. Crabbe. 4s. 6d.

Crease—Hints for the Preservation of Woodwork exposed to the weather. By James Crease, 6d.

Dalrymple—An Heroic Epistle to Sir Hew, with a Word to Sir Arthur, 2s. 6d.

Drummond—The first Book of Lucretius of the Nature of Things, translated into English verse, by the Rev. W. H. Drummond. Small 8vo. 5s.

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No. 6.—1st December, 1808.

EBORACUM: Or the History and Antiquities of the City of York, from its Original to the present Times. Together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern parts of this Island, to the present state and condition of that magnificent Fabric. Collected from authentic Manuscripts, Public Records, Ancient Chronicles, and Modern Historians. And illustrated with Copper Plates. In Two Books. By FRANCIS DRAKE, of the City of York, Gent. F. R. S. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

London: Printed by W. Bowyer, for the Author: MDCCXXXVI.

Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formam servat eandem,
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est. Ovid, Met. Lib. XV.

This Book is in folio,* and its contents are as follow:

Title, as above.

Dedication to Richard, Earl of Burlington, 5 pages, dated August 1, 1736.

The Preface, 11 pages.

List of the Subscribers, 6 pages.

Contents of the Book, and List of the plates, 3 pages.

* There are large paper copies of this work. In the Harleian Catalogue, vol 3, p. 8, No. 82 is described as being a large paper copy, with the plates curiously coloured.

History and Antiquities of the City of York, p. 1. to 627.*
Title to Book II, between pp. 398 and 399.
Appendix, p. i, to xcv.
Omissions in the Appendix, &c. p. xcvi to cx.
Index of Places and Persons, 33 pages.

In the Preface to this work the Author acknowledges his obligations to previous writers on the same subject, and to those gentlemen who furnished him with various materials in manuscript for its completion. He particularly owns his obligations to Camden's account of York, in his Britannia; to Sir Thomas Widdrington's Manuscript History of this City; to Mr. Dodsworth's collections in the Bodleian; to the collections of Henry Keep, for a History of this Church and City; to the voluminous manuscripts of Mr. James Torre, in the office of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter; and to the collections of Mr. Samuel Gale, and Mr. Hopkinson, Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of this county, about the year 1670; the Gentlemen who communicated materials, and otherwise furnished assistance to the author, were, the Rev. Mr. Barnard, master of the Free School at Leeds; Roger Gale, Esq. Bryan Fairfax, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Langwith; John Anstis, Sen. Esq. Browne Willis, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Creyk; Mr. George Reynoldson, of York, and George Holmes, Esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.

This work is divided into two Books, the first of which treats of the Civil History of the City of York, and the second of its Ecclesiastical History.

* In collating the pages as they are numbered in this work, the following occur as misprinted, viz. 09 for 90; 121 for 133; 124 for 136; 264 for 204; 332 for 323; 357 for 375; 349 for 439; 361 for 461; 554 and 555 for 566 and 567; 595 for 593; 594 for 596; xxiii in the Appendix for xxiv.

The first Book contains nine Chapters and the second four. The first Chapter contains an account of the different names and etymologies of YORK, with the obscure history of the City to the Roman invasion of Britain. The author here notices the derivations of the name *Eboracum*, as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, Verstegan, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Leland, Camden, Baxter, and Thoresby; and "thus having given the opinions of the learned upon this intricate affair, it must be left to every one's thoughts to frame out of them his own conjecture." This chapter concludes with a list of the names of this City which occur in history, and the different authorities for them.

The second chapter contains an account of the state of the City under the Roman Government in Britain, but more particularly of the affairs of that people so far as they relate to York, where the imperial court was held by Severus, the Roman Emperor, for upwards of three years. In this Emperor's time, there was a Temple at York to the Goddess Bellona, a temple built no where but in Rome itself, or in the principal cities of the Empire. Severus died at York in the 211th year of the Christian æra, and his funeral obsequies were solemnized at a small distance from the city, where his army raised three large hills in remembrance of his military achievements. The Imperial court resided at York, till the return of Caracalla, the son of Severus, to Rome, which was about the year 212.

The author now enters upon an account of the different Roman Roads which had their termination at York, or which led through that city, and the stations which were upon them. The grand military way which divides England in length runs from the Port *Retupæ*, now Richborough in Kent, to the limit of the Roman Wall, in Northumberland, and beyond it. It came down to *Danum*, now Doncaster, and stretched Northward, and may be easily traced to Hardwick, Tanshelf, Pontefract Park, and Cas-

tleford. On Bramham Moor it is in many places exceedingly perfect.

He then gives some account of the Roman Stations in Yorkshire—*Calcaria,* now Tadcaster; *Isurium,* now Aldborough; *Prætorium,* supposed by the author to be the promontory, and now called Spurn Head; *Petuaria,* now called Brough, on the north bank of the River Humber; *Delgovitia,* now Londesborough; *Derventio,* now Stamford Bridge; *Sinus Portuosus,* now Bridlington Bay; *Camolodunum,* now Malton; *Dunum Sinus,* now Whitby.

In the course of this chapter a description is given of the Tesselated Pavements found at Aldborough; of the stones called the Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge; and an account, in a letter from Dr. Stukely, of the navigation of the Car-dike in Lincolnshire. The author then proceeds to give an account of the birth of the Emperor Constantine at York, and of the sixth and ninth legions which were stationed in this city. He then gives an extract from the *Notitia,* shewing the officers which the Romans employed in Britain, and the different stations of the detachments under the government of the Duke of Britain.

The author afterwards mentions several remains of antiquity which have been found at York, consisting, of Inscriptions, Urns, Sculptures, Coins, &c. He then describes the great Roman Arch yet remaining in Micklegate Bar, one of the ancient gates of the city, and several Roman curiosities that have been found at York, and which were preserved in Mr. Thoresby's Museum at Leeds.

The third Chapter gives an account of the state of the city from the Romans leaving the island, and the annals of the Britons till the arrival of the Saxons, who on their establishment here divided Britain into seven kingdoms, afterwards called the Heptarchy. The author then proceeds with the history of the Northumbrian Kings, and of the division of this northern kingdom into two, the kingdom of Ber-

Mercia, and that of Deira. He afterwards describes the battle fought at Stamford Bridge between Harold and the King of Norway, who had sailed up the river Ouse with a large fleet, and a numerous army. This battle was fought a few days before the landing of the Normans under William, Duke of Normandy.

The fourth chapter contains "the Historical Annals of the City from the Norman Conquest, to the uniting of the two houses of York and Lancaster." In this chapter there is an account of the atrocious enormities which were practised upon the Jews, not only in York, but in various other cities of the kingdom, in the reign of King Richard I. It also contains an account of the events which took place during the dissensions of the two contending Houses of York and Lancaster, so far as the city and county of York were concerned in them.

The fifth chapter contains "a continuation of the Historical Annals of the city from this period to the present time." The principal part of this chapter is taken up in recording the events of the reign of King Charles I, and of the part which this extensive county took in the troubles of that period. "The share the city of York had in these home-bred divisions was very considerable, and not having been handed down by any historian so distinctly as it ought to have been, the author has collected from Manuscripts, Records and Histories, what he found worthy of notice, and is very particular in the recital." Accordingly here is found, not only a well connected account of the history of those times, but more particularly, the speeches, petitions, proclamations, &c. &c. especially during the time King Charles held his court at York. Then follows an account of the transactions of this city from the restoration of Charles II, and during the short reign of James II.

The sixth chapter contains an account of the Government of the City during the times of the Romans, Saxons,

Danes, and Normans; and of the present Government by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. The ancient and present Navigation of the River Ouse. Of the Guilds, Crafts, Trades, and Fraternities, Franchises, Liberties, Charters, Gifts, and Donations, Privileges granted to the Community of the City: with their Bye-Laws, ancient Customs, Fairs, Markets, &c."

The seventh chapter gives an account of "The ancient and present State of the city of York, in respect to its Situation, Trade, Navigation of the River Ouse, Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, Price of Provisions, &c. An exact Survey of the City and Suburbs, with their ancient and present Boundaries. The Etymology of the Names of several Streets, Lanes, Bars, &c. The Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Gates, Market Places, Crosses, Bridges, Prisons, Halls, Currents, and Rivers. The Parish Churches, their Value in the King's Books, ancient and present Patronage, Lists of the several Incumbents, with their respective Inscriptions, Epitaphs, Courts of Arms, &c. The Monasteries, Hospitals, Maison Dieus, demolished Churches and Chapels, which stood here before the Reformation, are traced up, as far as possible, to their original Structures and Endowments.*

The eighth chapter gives "an historical Account of the Earls and Dukes of York; an exact List of all the High Sheriffs of the County; the Representatives in Parliament

* In the extract from Domesday Book, given in this chapter, page 233, there are a few errors which may be thus corrected:

Line 11. for 545 houses, *read* 540, &c.
16. for 16 houses, *read* 14, &c.
19. for 200 dwelling houses, *read* 189, &c.

On reference to the Appendix, p. xxxiv, where the author has given the account of York, at length, as it is in Domesday Book, copied from the Appendix to Gale's XV *Scriptores*, the reader will perceive, that this extract only contains a small part of that account, the translation of which the author has given very incorrectly.

for the City; a Catalogue of the Mayors and Bailiffs, Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, from the Year 1172, and upwards, to this Time; the Lords Presidents of the North, with the learned Council belonging to that Court, which sat at York, from its Erection to the voting of it down by Parliament, in 1641; with a short Account of the Lives of some great and famous Men, to whom this City has had the honour to give Birth." Of the Earls and Dukes of York here enumerated, are short accounts of 1. William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, who, on account of his bravery in the Battle of the Standard, against the Scots, in 1138, was created by King Stephen, Earl of Yorkshire; or, according to some, of York. 2. Otho, Duke of Saxony, who was created Earl of York, by his uncle Richard I, in the year 1090, but the king gave him in exchange the earldom of Poictiers. He was afterwards Emperor of Germany, by the name of Otho IV. 3. Edmund de Langley, 5th son of Edward III, was the first Duke of York. He was succeeded by his eldest son, 4. Edward Plantagenet, who was killed in the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. 5. Richard, nephew of the last mentioned Edward. This was the prince who first advanced the claim of the House of York to the crown of England, in opposition to the line of Lancaster, then in possession of it. 6. Richard, second son of King Edward IV, who was murdered with his elder brother in the Tower, by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 7. Henry, second son of Henry VII, and afterwards, on the decease of his father, King Henry VIII. 8. Charles, second son of James I. He was afterwards King of Great Britain. 9. James, second son of King Charles I, on the decease of his brother, Charles II, became King of Great Britain. 10. Ernest Augustus, brother of King George I, also Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, and Bishop of Osnaburgh.

Then follows a list of the sheriffs of Yorkshire, from the

time of King William the Conqueror to the year 1735—a catalogue of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of York, from the first summons and returns, beginning the 23d Edward I, to the 8th of George II. A catalogue of the mayors and bailiffs, lord mayors and sheriffs, of York, from the year 1273 to the year 1735—Recorders of York, from 1417 to 1722—Lords President of the North, from 1537 to 1641.

The author then gives an account of persons famous in history, or otherways remarkable, who were born in the city of York. Among these he enumerates *Constantine the Great*, the first christian Emperor of Rome; *Flaccus Albinus*, or *Alcuinus*, who wrote many pious and learned books, of which Bale reckons up more than thirty; *Waltheof*, Earl of Northumberland, son of the valiant Siward; *Robert Flower*, a Romish zealot, called St. Robert of Knaresborough; *John Romaine*, afterwards Archbishop of York; *John Waldby*, a Catalogue of whose writings is printed in the second volume of the Monasticon, (p. 220); *Robert Waldby*, his brother, afterwards Archbishop of York; *John Erghom*, a Frier Eremite of St. Augustine, and Doctor and Professor of Divinity at Oxford: he wrote a large work, entitled, "Compilations of Prophecies," also "Astrological Calculations," "Sermons," &c. He died about 1490; *John Bate*, a Carmelite Friar, and author of several theological works; *Sir Martin Bowes*, Lord Mayor of London in 1545, and jeweller to Queen Elizabeth; *Thomas Morton*, Bishop of Durham, born here in 1564; his life has been written by Dr. John Barwick, Dean of Durham; *Sir Robert Carr*, created by King James I, Earl of Somerset, and whose memory is rendered infamous for the share he had in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; *John Lepton*, Esq. servant to King James, who made himself remarkable for riding six days together, between London and York, setting out on the 20th of May, from Aldersgate,

and accomplishing his journey every day before it was dark; *Henry Swinburne*, D.C.L. author of, 1. "A Brief Treatise of Testaments and last Wills, in Seven Parts," 1590; reprinted in 1611, 1635, 1640, 1677, 1728, &c. 2. "Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts, &c." *London*, 1686. He died at York about 1624, and was buried in the cathedral; *Sir Thomas Herbert*, Bart. so created by King Charles II, 3d of July, 1660, in consideration of his faithful services to Charles I, during the two last years of his life. He wrote an account of his Travels in Africa and Asia, which was published in folio, at London, 1634, and again in 1638, 16.., 1677, which last is the 4th edition. He also left behind him at his death, an Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I, which he entitled *Threnodia Carolina*, written in 1678. He died at York, March 1, 1681, aged 76; *Christopher Cartwright*, a learned and pious divine of Cambridge. He wrote some Annotations on the Books of Genesis and Exodus, which were well received; *John Earle*, D.D. successively Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury. He wrote 1. "*An Elegy* on Mr. Francis Beaumont," the poet, which was afterwards printed at the end of Beaumont's Poems, *London*, 1640, 4to. 2. "Microsmography, or a Piece of the World characterized," in Essays and Characters. *London*, 1628, 12mo. published under the name of Edward Blount. 3. "Imago Regis Caroli Primi in Aerumnis et Solitudine." *Hag. Com.* 1649, 12mo. This was a translation out of English into Latin of Εικων Βασιλικη; *Marmaduke Fothergill*, born at York in 1652. He was afterwards Vicar of Skipwith, near that city, which he quitted at the Revolution. At his death, in 1731, he left by will, a fine collection of books, as a standing library, to the parish of Skipwith, enjoining the parishioners to build a room for them, which they refused, so that part of his will was not fulfilled. . . . . .

The ninth chapter contains a survey of the Ainsty or County of the City of York, in which the ancient and present Lords of Manors are taken notice of; a genealogical account of some families is given, with the history of the churches, &c.

The Ainsty is a district on the west side of York, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city, to which it was annexed in the 27th of Henry VI. Before that time it was a hundred or wapentake of the West Riding. This district was anciently a forest, but it was disforested by the charters of Richard I, and King John. It contains 35 towns or hamlets. This chapter concludes the first book.

The second book is divided into four chapters, and contains the history of the cathedral church of York; the lives of the archbishops of that see, and the history of the abbey of St. Mary, in that city.

The first chapter contains the history of the metropolitical church of York, from the first introduction of Christianity into the northern parts of this island, with the lives of the archbishops, from the year 625, to the present. After giving an account of the conversion of the Saxons to the christian faith, and discussing the early history of the state of the christian church, in the north of England, as related by different ecclesiastical writers, the author proceeds to give an account of the establishment of Paulinus as first Archbishop of York, by King Edwin, in the year 625, and of the events which led to that appointment. He then gives the Lives, somewhat in detail, of the succeeding archbishops, ending with Lancelot Blackburne, the 77th, who then filled the see, with whose name he concludes this account. This biography will be found to include a succinct history of the state of christianity, as it has been professed at different periods, in this country; and also of the disputes between the churches of York and Canterbury, relating to

precedency. This is followed by a catalogue of the succession of the Archbishops of York, with the contemporary popes and kings.

The second chapter is occupied in the relation of the particular history of the fabrick of the cathedral church of York, from its first foundation to the present condition of that noble structure, with the site of the tombs, monuments, &c. &c. On the conversion of King Edwin, a little oratory of wood was hastily erected by Paulinus, and dedicated to St. Peter, in the very place where the great church now stands, in which, on Easter Day, 627, the king, his two sons, and several of his nobles, were solemnly baptized. After this Edwin began a magnificent fabrick of stone, in the midst of which was inclosed the little oratory already mentioned. Bede tells us, that this first temple of stone was a square building, also dedicated to St. Peter; but on the death of Oswald, the successor of Edwin, who was killed in battle fighting against Penda the pagan King of Mercia, and who had contributed greatly to this completion of the building, the church was nearly demolished, so that on the succession of Archbishop Wilfrid, in 669, it was in a ruinous condition. He however set about the work of reparation with so much spirit, that it was soon restored; and it is plain, from the testimony of Eddius, who lived about 720, and who wrote the Life of St. Wilfrid, and also from Bede, that masonry and glazing, were used here long before Benedict the Monk, who is generally accounted the first introducer of these arts into England. This building, after having had several additions made to it, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in the year 1069.

It was however rebuilt soon after 1070, by Archbishop Thomas, in a larger and nobler manner, and far more splendid than before, when in 1137 it was again consumed by

another devastating fire, together with the Abbey of St. Mary, and 39 parish Churches.

The Cathedral lay in ruins till the year 1171, when Archbishop Roger began to rebuild the choir, and lived to perfect it. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry III, Walter de Grey, Roger's successor, added the south part of the cross aile, and about the year 1260, John le Romaine, then treasurer of the Church, and father of the Archbishop of the same name, began and finished the north transept, and a handsome steeple in the middle. His son began the nave about the year 1291, which was finished by Archbishop William de Melton, as it remains at this day. About 70 years after this, John Thoresby, Archbishop, determined to take down the old choir, which, compared with the nave, was greatly deficient in external beauty and symmetry, and rebuild it in a corresponding style with the other parts of the church, which he did accordingly, taking down the old steeple built by John le Romaine, at the intersection of the cross, and erecting a new one. This was finished about 1378, and thus was the cathedral church of York erected as it stands at the present day.* The time of

* The Church of York had a particular *Use* or *Service* of its own. Mr. Gough, (Brit. Topogr. 2, p. 425) enumerates the eight following books relating to this Service.

1. "In laudem sanctissime Trinitatis, totiusque milicie celestis, ad honorem & decorem S. ecclesie Eboracensis Anglicanæ, ejusque devotissimi cleri, hoc opus, quod pica sive directorium sacerdotum nuncupater, vigilanti studio emendatum & revisum, impressum Eboraci, per Hugonum Goes, in vico appellatur Streengate. A. D. MDIX 18 die mensis Feb." with a Preface by Thomas Hannibal, Canon of York. "Thomæ Hannibal legum doctoris, ac Canonici Eboracensis, in Priam Eboracensis, nuper discreto viro domino Thoma Hothyrsal, et ecclesie Eboracensis vicario Chorali, revisam et emendatam preludium," &c. *In Sydney College Library.*

2. "Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis optimis caracteribus recenter Impressum cura pervigili maximaq; lucubratione

completing the whole was nearly 200 years, yet great care being taken in the joining and uniting of one build-

mendisq; pluribus emendatum. Sumptibus & expensis Johanis Gachet mercatoris librarii bene meriti juxta prefatam ecclesiam commorantis. Anno dni decimo sexto supra millesimum & quingetesimu. Die vero quinta Februarii completum atq; perfectum." With musical notes and several fine wooden cuts, folio; no numbering to the leaves. In the possession of Dr. Ducarel. There is also one at Cambridge, and another was in Mr. West's collection. Mr. Gough has a quarto with the same title, but the date "A. D. MCCCCC.tringentesimo, die vero 2da Julii." The sheets numbered.

3. "Breviarium ad usum insignis metropolitane ecclesie Eboracensis: una cum pica diligentissime accuratissimeque recognitum et emendatum: in preclara Parrhisiensi academia: in edibus videlicet Francisci Regnault impressum; ac expensis honesti viri Joannis Gascheti: in predicta Eboracensi civitate commorantis; hic suum capit exordium pro tempore hyemali. Anno nostre reparationis 1526." 8vo.

4. "Processionale completum per totum anni circulum. Ad usum celebris ecclesie Eboracensis de novo correctum et emendatum cum collectis. Impensis Joh. Gachet Librarii Ebora. 1530." 8vo. Mr. Gough has another with the same title "impressum Londini per Johannem Kyngeston & Henricum Sutton, typographos. 1555." Quarto.

5. Missale ad usum ecclesie Eboracen. tam in cantu quam in litera recognitum, congruentibus historiis adornatum, marginalibus quotationibus, prosisque ac variis additamentis locupletatum sumptibus Francisci Regnault, Parisiis moram tenentis. Anno Domini MCCCCCXXXIII. Venundantur in vico Sancti Jacobi, e regione porticus Maturinorum ad signum elephanti." Quarto. This is in the possession of Mr. Gough, and also in the library of Bryan Barret, Esq. of Melton in Berkshire. Dr. Rawlinson, in a note in his copy of this book, in the hands of Mr. Law, Bookseller, 1778, says, the monks of Scotland, who allowed a dependence on this Metropolitan See, rejected its use, and followed that of Sarum.

6. Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis optimis caracteribus impressum cura pervigili maximaq; lucubratione mendisque pluribus emendatum, atq; in forma portabili marginatum, &c. et impensis honestorum virorum Guillermi Bernard & Jacobi Cousin, biblio polarum Rothomagi degentum ante atrium librariorum majoris ecclesie atque in ipso atrio e regione curie ecclesiastice. Anno salutis Christiane decimo septimo supra millesimum et quingentessimum, die vero vicesima sexta mensis Octobris completum." Quarto.

ing to another, it appears at present to be one entire edifice, though composed of five varieties of Architecture.

In the Church erected by Edwin, there was a library placed by King Egbert, in the year 720, called by Malmsbury, *the noblest repository and Cabinet of arts and Sciences then in the whole world;* and Alcuinus Eboracensis, the preceptor of the Emperor Charlemagne, in a letter to his royal pupil, bestows the highest encomiums on it;* the

7. Horæ beatissimæ Virginis ad usum ecclesie Eboracensis. Lond. impres. per Joh. Wright. 8vo. In the library of Richard Smith, 1682.

8. Thomas Rawlinson, Esq. had a book with this colophon; "Feliciter finiunt festum visitationis beate Marie Virginis secundum usum Ebor. noviter impressi per Ursyn. Mylner, commorantem in cimiterio minsterii Sancti Petri." Octavo.

* Alcuinus, in his elegant Poem *de Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesie Ebor.* printed in Dr. *Gale's* XV *Scriptores,* has left this description of the volumes contained in this Library:

Illic invenies veterum vestigia patrum,
Quicquid habet pro se *Latio Romanus* in orbe,
Græcia vel quidquid transmisit clara *Latinis;*
Hebraicus vel quod populus bibit imbre superno,
Africa lucifluo vel quidquid lumine sparsit.
Quod pater *Hyeronymus,* quod sensit *Hilarius* atque
Ambrosius præsul, simul *Augustinus,* & ipse,
Sanctus *Athanasius* quod *Orosius* edit acutus;
Quidquid *Gregorius* summus docet, et *Leo* papa;
Basilius quidquid, *Fulgentius* atque coruscans,
Cassiodorus, item, *Chrysostomus* atque *Johannes.*
Quidquid et *Althelmus* docuit, quid *Beda* magister,
Que *Victorinus* scripsere, *Boëtius;* atque
Historici veteres *Pompeius, Plinius,* ipse
Acer *Aristoteles,* rhetor quoque *Tullius* ingens.
Quid quoque *Sedulius,* vel quid canit ipse *Juvencus,*
Alcuinus, Clemens, Prosper, Paulinus, Arator,
Quid *Fortunatus* vel quid *Lactantius* edunt.
Quæ *Maro Virgilius, Statius, Lucanus,* et auctor
Artis Grammaticæ, vel quid scripsere magistri;

library in this Cathedral, in Mr. Drake's time, consisted principally of about 3000 volumes presented by Mrs. Matthews, relict of Archbishop Matthews, of which a Catalogue was made by Dr. Comber, precentor of the church. These books are chiefly remarkable for several valuable tracts in divinity and history, and some manuscripts, amongst which is a *Tully de Inventione ad Herennium*, very perfect, and in a most neat character; the original register of St. Mary's Abbey, York, &c. &c. But the manuscripts, that are almost inestimable, to this library especially, are Mr. Torre's collection from the original records, of all the ecclesiastical affairs relating to this church and diocese.

The author then enters upon a description of the external parts of this great fabrick, and afterwards gives an account of the different kings and eminent persons buried in this church, of whom no memorials remain. He then mentions those persons whose monuments are yet in this cathedral, the first of whom is Archbishop St. William, who died in 1154, and gives a numerous list of inscriptions and epitaphs.

The third chapter contains an account of the archiepiscopal see of York, its antiquities, jurisdiction, &c.; the charters and liberties, privileges and immunities, granted to the dean and chapter by different kings; lists of the dignitaries of the cathedral, &c.

The archiepiscopal see of York was in form instituted some time before the days of Paulinus, though not in substance; for Pope Gregory the Great, about the year 602,

> Quid *Probus* atque *Phocas, Donatus, Priscianusve,*
> *Servius, Euticius, Pompeius, Comminianus.*
> Invenies alios perplures, lector, ibidem
> Egregios studiis, arte et Sermone magistros,
> Plurima qui claro scripsere volumina sensu
> Nomina sed quorum præsenti in carmine scribi
> Longius est visum, quam plectri postulet unus.

commanded Augustine, to whom he had then sent the pall by which he designated him Archbishop of London, to appoint a bishop at the city of York; such a person as he himself should think fit to ordain. He was also to have the dignity of the pall conferred upon him, and to be made equal in privilege with the other. It was, however, not until the year 627, that this archiepiscopal see was erected in substance; for then, what was only designed by Pope Gregory, was accomplished in the primacy of Paulinus; and Pope Honorius, in the year 634, sent this prelate the pall, and expressly granted them the mutual power of ordaining each other. The author afterwards treats of the suffragan bishops, subject to the Primate of York, and then relates the manner in which the two archbishops shall respectively have their crosses borne in each other's province, and in parliaments, councils, and other places.

He then gives an account of the archbishops' privileges and immunities; a catalogue of the manors, &c. granted to Henry VIII, by the then Archbishop of York; a list of the several impropriations settled on the see of York, by Henry VIII, in the 38th year of his reign, &c.; and a summary of all the rents belonging to the Archbishoprick of York. He next treats of the dean and chapter, in their corporate capacity, and recites their charters, liberties, privileges, and immunities, and gives a list of the deans, precentors, chancellors, and treasurers of the church, and concludes this chapter with an account of the college of the Vicars Choral.

The fourth chapter gives an account of St. Mary's Abbey, from its foundation to its dissolution, with the state of the King's Manor, as it is called, at York.

There is great reason to believe, that there was a monastery standing at or near the site of this abbey, in the time of the Saxons and Danes; and there is good authority for believing, that it was built by Siward, the valiant Earl of

Northumberland. The monastery was then dedicated to St. Olave, but what order of monks resided in it, is not known. William Rufus coming to York, rebuilt this abbey, and changed its dedication to St. Mary.

The religious of the new monastery, were black monks, of the order of St. Benedict: there is one thing in their worship remarkable, for they had a Psalter or Office compiled for their devotion, which was agreed upon and published, May 30, 1390, and styled *Consuetudinarium beatæ Mariæ Eborum*, which book is now in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. The abbot had the honour to be mitred, and had a seat in parliament, whence he was always styled *Lord Abbot;* nor were there any but this, and the Abbot of Selby, in the north of England, which had that privilege. Whenever he went abroad, his retinue was numerous and grand, and was little inferior to that of the archbishop. He had several country houses; of which, those at Deighton and Overton were the chief, both situated about three miles from York, one to the north, and the other to the south, of that city. The register of this abbey, though ill preserved, is now in the library of the cathedral.

The author proceeds to give, from Mr. Torre, an account of the large possessions and revenues which were bestowed upon this abbey, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the names of the towns where the estates laid. He then gives a list of the abbots, of whom William Thornton, or de Dent, surrendered the abbey in 1540, to the king, and obtained a pension of 400 marks per annum for his life; after which follow the copies, from the originals, of several ancient charters and grants made to this abbey, none of which were ever before printed. This chapter concludes with the names of all towns and villages in the Liberty and Court of Records of the late abbey of St. Mary, digested under the several wapentakes and hun-

dreds in the county of York, taken from a paper printed by order of the steward of St. Mary's, in 1703.

The Appendix, containing 110 pages, then follows; composed of references, additions, and emendations to the work, and has in it several curious particulars. The Index concludes the work.*

List of the Plates in Drake's Eboracum, or History and Antiquities of the City of York.

Note, Those marked *l. p.* are printed on the letterpress.

Arms of the Earl of Burlington, Headpiece to the Dedication.

Severus's Hills, near York, as they appear at the distance of about a mile from the city walls; presented by Thomas

* Gough (Brit. Topogr. 2. p. 423) says, that Mr. Drake, Rector of Isleworth, Middlesex, has a copy of his father's works, with large manuscript additions, for a second edition, which he would publish, if he could recover the plates. [I have been told, that the author burned the coppers from which the engravings in this volume were printed. J. S.]

In p. 19. Mr. Drake speaks of another work which he intended for the press, as soon as this was finished; and from the manner in which he mentions it, it appears to have been on the subject of the Roman stations in Yorkshire.

An abridgment of Drake's History of the Cathedral Church of York, and of Dart's Description of Canterbury Cathedral, with the plates of each work, was published under the title of "An accurate Description and History of the Metropolitan and Cathedral Churches of Canterbury and York, from their first Foundation to this present Year. Illustrated with 117 Copperplates, consisting of different Views, Plans, Monuments, Antiquities, Arms, &c.† *London*, 1755," folio, with an Appendix of Monuments erected after it went to press. Such of the plates in this book as relate to the cathedral church of York, and which are the same as in Drake's Eboracum, are marked with a * in the list printed in p. 260, &c. of this number of The Librarian.

† In this work, p. 80, there is a plate of two bishops over the chapel of St. Michael, in this cathedral church, which I think ought to be in Drake. J. S.

Willoughby, Esq. drawn by J. Haynes, and engraved by W. H. Toms.* p. 14.

View of part of the Roman Road, on Bramham Moor, leading towards Tadcaster; presented by George Fox, Esq. p. 19. Haynes and Toms.

Plan of the Roman Stations of *Isurium*, now Aldborough, and *Calcaria*, now Tadcaster, p. 22.

Roman Tessellated Pavements found at Aldborough; presented by Lord Petre, p. 24. Engraved by J. Basire.†

The Obelisks at Boroughbridge; presented by Bryan Fairfax, Esq. p. 28.

A Roman Camp on the Moors near Pickering; presented by T. S. Robinson, Esq. p. 36.

Map of the Roman Roads in the County of York, p. 37.

Roman Altars, Urns, and other Curiosities found at York, p. 56, by J. Basire.

A Roman Tower and Wall in York; presented by the Rev. Dr. Langwith, p. 57; by W. H. Toms.

The Roman Arch in Micklegate-bar, York; presented by Wm. Drake, Esq. p. 60. Haynes and Toms.

A Roman Head of Brass; presented by Roger Gale, Esq. p. 65; engraved by G. Vertue.

William the Conqueror giving a Charter to his Nephew Alan, Earl of Britain, p. 89.

Note, This plate is the same which is in Gale's Register of the Honour of Richmond. That gentleman lent it to the author of this work.

Fac Simile of a Charter granted to the Citizens of York, by King John, in the year 1200, p. 203, *l. p.*

* He was an engraver of architecture and perspective views, and there are a few portraits by him; among which is one of Sir Philip Percival, after Vandyck. The late Mr. Alderman Boydell learned the rudiments of engraving under this artist.

† He was an engraver of maps, and father of the present Mr. John Basire, engraver to the Society of Antiquaries.

View of the City of York, p. 225, *l. p.*

View of York from Severus's Hills, presented by Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart. F. Place and Toms, p. 226.

*Plan of the City of York, 1736, p. 244.

South-west View of the City of York; presented by Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. p. 249. P. Monamy * and Toms.

Ouse Bridge at York; presented by Lord Gower, p. 281; by W. H. Toms.

A View of the Castle of York. Haynes and Basire, p. 286.

Clifford's Tower in York, as it stood fortified before it was blown up in 1684; presented by Lady Clifford. F. Place and Toms, p. 289.

View of the Inside Ruins of Clifford's Tower; presented by Lord Lovell, p. 289; by Toms.

The Church and Gothic Steeple of Allhallows in the Pavement, with the Market Cross before it, p. 292, *l. p.* by J. Basire.

York, from near the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss; presented by Thomas Lister, Esq. F. Place † and C. Baron, p. 303.

* This artist was born in Jersey, and received the first rudiments of drawing from a sign and house painter on London Bridge. He acquired great fame as a good painter of sea pieces; the shallow waves that rolled beneath his master's window, having taught him what his master never could, and fitted him to imitate the turbulence of the ocean. There is a large piece of Shiping by him, painted in 1726, in Painter-Stainers' Hall. He died in Westminster, in 1749. His portrait is in Walpole's Works, vol. 3, p. 421.

† This artist was a younger son of Mr. Rowland Place, of Dinsdale in the County of Durham, and was placed as clerk to an attorney in London, where he continued till 1665; in which year, going into a shop, the officers came to shut up the house, on its having the plague in it. This occasioned his leaving London, and a profession that was contrary to his inclination, and of following the roving life he loved and the arts for which he had talents. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodi-*

A Window called Percy's Window, in the Church of St. Dyonis, Walmgate, taken from thence about 1590; presented by Lord Percy, p. 306.

View of York, p. 307. *l. p.*

The Church Porch of St. Margaret; presented by the Rev. Dr. Drake, p. 308. Haynes and Basire.

Cross in Thursday Market, p. 324, *l. p.*

Mansion House of the Lord Mayor, p. 330, *l. p.*

View and Plan of the Great Room in the Mansion House. Haynes and J. Harris,* p. 330; presented by the Right Hon. Samuel Clarke, Lord Mayor of York.

ensis, often mentions him with great encomiums. This author specifies views of Tinmouth Castle and Lighthouse; the Cathedral of York; Churches and Prospects of Leeds, drawn and etched, and a mezzotinto of Henry Gyles, the glass painter, executed by Mr. Place. He also scraped a plate of John Moyser, Esq. of Beverly, his particular friend; another of Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, after Greenhill; a third of Bishop Crew, after Kneller, which last was finely executed. There is also a portrait by him of General Lambert, and one of Philip Woolwich, Esq. Many sketches of castles and views which he took in Wales, and of various other places in England, Scotland, and Ireland; several of them, well finished, are extant, and have been engraved. A view of Scarborough Castle was drawn in the year 1715. His prints are very scarce. He seldom resided in London, and drew only for his amusement, seldom completing what he undertook; and in his rambles painting, drawing, and engraving occasionally. In the reign of Charles II, he was offered a pension of 500l. a year, to draw the royal navy, but declined accepting it, as he could not endure confinement or dependence. In Thoresby's Topography of Leeds, are some churches drawn by Place. Ames mentions a print by him, which Mr. Walpole had of Richard Thompson, from a painting of Zoust: it is boldly done. Another is of Sterne, Archbishop of York. He also did some plates of birds, and the figures for Godartius's book of Insects. Mr. Place died in 1728, and his widow disposed of his paintings. There are two heads of him extant, one by himself, the face only finished, and another by Murray.

* The best prints of this engraver appear to be some architectural views, which he executed for the 4th volume of *Vitruvius Britanni-*

View of the River Ouse and the City, p. 331, by F. Place, *l. p.*

Another View of the same, by the same artist, p. 332, *l. p.*

The Front of the Assembly Room, York, p. 336, by P. Fourdrinier.*

Section of the Great Assembly Room, engraved by the same Artist, p. 338.

Plan of ditto, p. 338.

View of York, p. 347, *l. p.*

Arms of the several Earls and Dukes of York, p. 348, *l. p.*

* Monument of Henry Swinburne, D. C. L. in York Cathedral, p. 377; presented by Sir John Swinburne, Bart.

Map of the Boundaries of York, the Ainsty, the Course of the River Ouse, and the proposed Canal, in 1616, p. 381.

The Head and Tail pieces to title page of Book II, engraved by J. Pine,† *l. p.*

cum, published at London in 1739. There is also a large two-sheet *Map of the World*, by him, after Edmund Halley, dated 1700. A whole sheet plan of *The Encampment of the Royal Army on Hounslow Heath*, dated 1686, is signed J. Harris, *in fletus*, &c.

* This artist excelled in engraving architecture, and did many things for books. Some of his plates may be found in a large folio volume, entitled, "The Villas of the Ancients illustrated," by Robert Castel, and printed in London, 1728. He also engraved part of the plates of the plans, elevations, &c. of Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, published in 1735.

† The public are indebted to this artist for several fine and beautiful works. The chief of these are, The Ceremonies used at the revival of the Order of the Bath, by King George I; the prints from the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the destruction of the Spanish Armada, a book rivalling the splendid editions of the Louvre.

Pine engraved, in 1749, a View of the House of Peers, King Henry VIII, on the Throne, the Nuncios and mitred Abbots among the Lords, the Commons attending, from a drawing ordered by the then Garter, in the hands of John Anstis, Esq. Garter King at Arms. Another

* The Mitre, Cross, and Pastoral Staff, on the back of ditto.

St. William's Coffin, p. 420, *l. p.*

* Monument of Archbishop Roger, p. 422, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Walter de Grey, p. 427, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Sewel, p. 429, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Greenfield, p. 432, *l. p.*

Tombstone of Archbishop Waldby, by Basire, p. 437, *l. p.*

* Monument of Archbishop Scrope, p. 440, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Bowet, p. 441, *l. p.*

Outside and inside Views of the Gatehouse to the Archiepiscopal Palace at Cawood, p. 442, *l. p.* Haynes and Basire.

* Monument of Archbishop Rotherham, p. 447, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Savage, p. 448, *l. p.*

Ditto of Archbishop Sandys, p. 456.

* Ditto of Archbishop Piers, p. 457, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Hutton, p. 458; presented by Mr. John Dawson.

* Ditto of Archbishop Matthews, p. 459.

Ditto of Archbishop Monteign, p. 460, *l. p.*

view with Queen Elizabeth on the throne, from a painted print in the Cotton Library, with the Commons attending. A plan of the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the creation of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. A view of the House of Commons in the Session of 1741-2. Another of the House of Peers, the King on the throne, the Commons attending him, at the end of the same Session. An edition of Horace, the whole text engraven, with ancient bas-reliefs and gems illustrating the subjects. The Pastorals and Georgics of Virgil were published by his son, after his death, adorned in the same manner, with a letterpress type. A considerable number of the engravings for the Æneis, were also prepared, but want of encouragement prevented the appearance of that work. He has given too some ancient charters, and other things. His head, painted by Hogarth, in the manner of Rembrandt, is well known from the print.

Ditto of Archbishop Frewen, p. 464; presented by Thomas Frewen, Esq.

* Ditto of Archbishop Sterne, p. 465; presented by Richard Sterne, Esq.

* Ditto of Archbishop Dolben, p. 466; presented by the Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. D. D.

* Ditto of Archbishop Lamplugh, p. 467; presented by the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M. Haynes and Basire.

* Ditto of Archbishop Sharp, p. 467; presented by the Rev. Thomas Sharp, D. D. Haynes and Basire.

* The Family Arms of the several Archbishops of York, p. 470.

* View of the inside of the Chapter House in the Cathedral Church of York, p. 476, Haynes and Harris; presented by the Rev. John Drake, D. D.

* Ulphus's Horn; Three Chalices; Wooden Head, found in Archbishop Rotherham's vault, p. 480, *l. p.*

West Front of the Cathedral Church, p. 484, *l. p.*

* South Front of ditto, p. 486, *l. p.*

* North-east View of Ditto, p. 487, *l. p.*

* Plate of Three Monumental Effigies, p. 491, *l. p.*

* The Old Pavement of the Cathedral, p. 493, *l. p.*

* Monument of Walter de Langton, Dean of York, p. 494, *l. p.*

This Monument was destroyed by the Puritans during the Cromwell Rebellion; *it was the first in this Church that bore an inscription. He died in the year* 1279.

* Monument of Brian Hygden, Dean of York, p. 496, *l. p.*

* Ditto of John Haxby, Treasurer of this Church, p. 501, *l. p.*

Ditto of Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, p. 502, *l. p.*

Ditto of Sir Henry Belassis, Bart. p. 503, presented by Viscount Falconberg.

* Monument of the Earl of Carlisle, (Ob. 1684,) p. 503; presented by Lady Lechmere.

* Compartments—Pearson, Terrick, and Gibson, p. 504, by Basire.

* Monument of the Countess of Cumberland; p. 505; presented by Lady Jane Boyle; P. Harrison, and Basire.

* Hatchments for Nicholas Wanton, Esq. Rev. W. Palmer, and Mrs. Jane Hodson, p. 507, *l. p.*

* Monument of Sir William Gee, p. 508; presented by Thomas Gee, Esq.

* Hatchment for Mrs. Bennett, p. 510, *l. p.*

* Monument of the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, p. 511. W. Kent and Vertue.

* Ditto of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, 1695, p. 511. Haynes and Du Bosc;* both these plates were presented by the Earl of Malton.

* This Artist came into England from Paris to assist Dorigny in Engraving the Cartoons; but before they were more than half done, he quitted his employer, and settled here, undertaking with the assistance of one Epiciere and Baron, to engrave the Cartoons, for printsellers. His next engagement was a set of the Duke of Marlborough's Battles, to be performed in two years, for £80 a plate, having no aid but Du Guernier, who had been in England for some years, and who was chiefly employed in etching frontispieces for books and plays, and that help not being sufficient, Dubosc sent to Paris for Beauvais and Baron, who assisted him in completing the work in 1717. He afterwards kept a shop, and sold prints. Picart having published his Religious Ceremonies in 1733, Dubosc undertook to give that work in English, and brought over Gravelot and Scotin to carry it on: it came out weekly, by subscription. Dubosc did a plate from the fine picture of Scipio's Continence by Nicolo Poussin, at Houghton. There is also by him a south-east prospect of the City of Chester, and a print of Shakspeare's monument in Westminster Abbey. His portrait was drawn by Smybert. Some of the plates of the *Turkish Habits*, &c. published at Paris, 1714, by M. de Ferriol, were engraved by him. As an en-

* Monument of Mrs. Matthews, wife of Archbishop Matthews, p. 512; presented by the Hon. Mrs. Fox.

* Ditto of the Hon. Henry Finch, A. M. Dean of this Church, 1728, p. 513. Haynes and Basire; presented by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch.

* Hatchment for Mrs. Raynes, p. 515, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Lionel Ingram, Esq. p. 516, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Sir William Ingram, LL. D. p. 516, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Mrs. Wickham, 1625, p. 518, *l. p.*

* Ichnography of the Church of York, with the new Pavement, and the sites of the principal Monuments, p. 519, by Toms.

Inside View of the Choir end of York Cathedral, p. 522, Haynes and Harris.

* Inside view of the Church of York, from the west end, p. 525. Haynes and Harris.

* Window over the Gallery, in the middle aile, p. 525, *l. p.*

* The West Window, p. 526, *l. p.*

* The Window Armorial, p. 527.

* The East Window,† p. 527, by W. H. Toms.

graver he did not possess much merit; his style is coarse and heavy, and the drawing of the naked parts of the figure in his plates is exceedingly defective.

† Thomas Gent, in the year 1762, published in octavo, "The most delectable, scriptural and pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window (according to beautiful portraitures) in St. Peter's Cathedral, York, &c." This book is divided into three parts, the first treating of the figures in the Tracery, or top part of the window: the second of the three partitions below the Tracery, the figures in which principally have relation to the historical events recorded in the Old Testament: and the third of the Revelations to St. John the Divine, represented in a great number of compartments.

The figures are engraved on wood, in the most wretched manner, and the whole book, in composition, printing, and paper, exactly corresponds with the engravings. There is a copy in the library of the London

* Window in the side aile of the Chancel, p. 527, *l. p.*

* Window in the end of the South Cross, p. 530, *l. p.*

* Ditto of the North Cross, p. 531, *l. p.*

* Ditto in the North part of the Transept, p. 532, *l. p.*

* Inside View of the Cathedral, from the South Cross, p. 533. Haynes and B. Cole;* presented by the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M.

* Window in the Lanthorn Steeple, p. 533, *l. p.*

* Arms in stone over the West End of the Church, and in the Lanthorn Steeple, p. 534.

* Arms in painted Glass in the Windows of the Cathedral and Chapter House of York, p. 535.

View of the Ruins of Cawood Castle, p. 543, *l. p.* Haynes and Basire.

West View of the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York, p. 574, by Toms; presented by John Twisleton, Esq.

Ichnography of the Conventual Church of St. Mary, p. 576, *l. p.*

Sectional View of Severus's Hills, Appendix, p. iv. *l. p.*

Roman Antiquities found at York, and Aldborough, ditto p. xiii, by Basire; presented by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. M D.

* Supposed Tomb of Godfrey de Kimeton, Archbishop, ditto p. lxvii, *l. p.*

* Monument of Bishop Egremond, ditto lxviii, *l. p.*

Institution, which has bound with it, 1. A Prologue spoken by T. Gent previously to the Tragedy of Jane Shore being performed for his benefit. *York*, 1761. 2. "The Life of Judas Iscariot in Verse, by T. Gent. *York*, 1772. 3. Prospectus of the Instructive, Poetical and entertaining History of the ancient Militia in Yorkshire, under the renowned King Venusius, written under great disappointment and waiting for paper. *York*, 1760.

* He engraved several plates for the periodical publications, and a portrait of Mrs. Behn. There are also by him an elevation of the north front of the Abbey Church at St. Albans, 1723; and a Map of the intended new Road from Paddington to Islington.

Section of St. Wilfrid's Steeple, Ripon (on wood), ditto, p. xcv, *l. p.*

Ancient Seals belonging to some Archbishops of York, and several Religious Houses in that City, p. ci, by Basire.

Saxon and Danish Coins struck at York, ditto, p. civ, by Basire; presented by James West, Esq.

York Halfpennies, or Tradesmen's Tokens, cxi, *l. p.*

[*This Analysis has been made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution, and collated with another belonging to Mr. White, in Fleet Street.*]

A Brief Discourse touching the Office of Lord Chancellor of England, written by the learned JOHN SELDEN, of the Inner Temple, Esq. and dedicated by him to Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. Transcribed from a true Copy thereof found amongst the Collections of that judicious Antiquary, St. Lo Kniveton, late of Grayes Inne, Esq. Together with a true Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, from the Norman Conquest, untill this present Year, 1671. By William Dugdale, Esq. Norroy King of Arms. London, printed for William Lee, at the Turk's Head in Fleet Street, over against Fetter Lane End. 1671.

This volume is in folio, and contains the
Title, as above.
Dedication, by J. Selden, to Sir Francis Bacon, Knt. 1 leaf.
A Brief Discourse, &c. p. 1 to 7.
Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, p. 9 to 26.

This book is divided into four chapters, the first of which treats of the name and office of Lord Chancellor of England under the Saxons, the oldest mention of which in

this kingdom, is in the time of King Edward the elder, about the year 920, in which year, that king made Turketill, Abbot of Croyland, his chancellor. The second chapter is on the question, whether the keeping of a seal were in the chancellorship under the Saxons? In this chapter it is mentioned, contrary to the commonly received opinion of seals being first used by Edward the Confessor; that there is still remaining an old Saxon charter of King Edgar, to the Abbey of Pershore, on which plain signs yet remain of three labels, by the places cut for their being hanged on; which seals are said to have been one of King Edgar, the second of St. Dunstan, and the third of Alfer, Duke of Mercia. The 3d chapter contains an account of "the Chancellorship and Keepership joined, in times near after the Norman Invasion;" and the fourth chapter is on the division and conjunction of Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper, till an act of Parliament converted them into one.

There is another edition of this book in small octavo, printed at London, in 1677. Both the editions are very scarce, especially this in folio, which sells for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or upwards, according to the condition in which it may be found. Messrs. Greenland and Warren, in Finsbury Place, have a very fine copy, from which this analysis has been made.

This tract is printed in the third volume of Selden's Works, (London, 1726, folio), page 1463, &c.; in the Preface to which volume it is said that it was written by Mr. Selden on occasion of the promotion of Sir Francis Bacon to the Office of Lord Chancellor, in the year 1616.

The folio edition has a portrait of Selden, engraved by R. White.

In the second volume of the Bodleian Catalogue, under the article Selden, it is said that this book was published by Sir William Dugdale. The list of Chancellors was added by him from his *Origines Juridiciales.*

The second Tome of an exact Chronological Vindication and Historical Demonstration of our King's Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c. from the First of King John, 1199, to the Death of King Henry III, 1273. By W. PRYNNE, &c. Printed for the Author by Thomas Radcliffe. Fol. 1665, with the same cut as before. This vol. has 1070 pages, (allowing 224 which it begins at, wanting or misprinted) besides an Appendix.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

This second volume, which was first printed, is dedicated to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, &c. who appears therein to have been a principal encourager of this work.

The author has prefixed to this tome a brief necessary Introduction of 80 pages, to supply the want of his larger introduction comprised in the first book of the first tome, not yet completed, and over large to be annexed to this, as he at first designed.

This tome, as those intended to succeed it, principally consists of memorable records in the Tower of London, not formerly published, intermixed with historical passages out of our most ancient historians of the Romish religion writing in or nearest these times. They are printed in their proper dialects, the better to be communicated to foreign countries, and prevent all cavils against their translations. All the said records are carefully compared by the author himself with the originals, which may serve to correct ratify, and illustrate many obscure passages in our Historians, Chronologers, and King John's printed Charter, and supply many observable defects of Bulls, Patents, Writs, Records, Transactions, relating to the Ecclesiastical Supremacy of our Kings.

In his Preface to his Readers, he speaks of others who

had cursorily handled the subject, as Sir Edward Coke, Sir John Davis, Sir Christopher Sybthorp, and his learned friend Sir Roger Twisden, but never before chronologically and historically vindicated and demonstrated by any lawyers, antiquaries, or divines. Then he gives his reasons for præponing this second volume, in point of publication, before the first. The uses and benefits of it to our kings, and their officers of state, prelates, divines, judges, lawyers, nobility, and gentry in both kingdoms, and all professors of the Protestant faith, or Romish religion.

The brief necessary Introduction sets forth, what Sovereign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is; the claims of Popes and Bishops of Rome; their fictitious titles; their practices and doctrines; the pretended monarchy of St. Peter, and the imaginary succession of the popes, with their claims; and the grounds refuted from their own practices, and assertions of their own writers.

The contents of this second tome, beginning book 3, cap. 1, p. 227, are, many evidences of King John's Ecclesiastical Supremacy, with his strenuous defence of the rights of his crown against papal and prelatical usurpations till 15 years of his reign.

Of his unworthy prostitution of his rights, his crown, and himself, after so many glorious contests, to the usurpations of Pope Innocent, and his own traitorous clergy. Of his resigning his kingdoms by a charter to the pope, with the validity thereof; his oath of homage and fealty to the pope. His opposition of his encroaching bishops and rebellious clergy, who stirred up the barons' wars against him, after they had forced him to resign his crown, and protested against his unkingly actions, though the effect of their procurement.

The succession of King Henry III; his coronation oath, homage, and compliance with the pope, against his own will and his nobles. Their complaints against the

pope's and clergy's exactions, both in England and Ireland, with the chief ecclesiastical transactions therein, during the first twenty years of his reign.

Many records, patents, and historical testimonies of the King's Supreme Jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical affairs in England and Ireland. The intolerable proceedings of popes and their agents to the prejudice of the king and his realms. Encroachments of the English and Irish prelates, upon the king's temporal courts, rights, dignity and liberties; with the principal ecclesiastical affairs of England and Ireland, from the 21st to the end of the 40th of the said King Henry III.

Evidences from law books and records, manifesting this king's ecclesiastical as well as temporal supremacy. The pope's encroachments on his prerogatives and his subjects' properties, with their oppositions; with the illegal usurpations of our popish prelates, and ecclesiastical synods, upon the king's temporal rights, courts, crown, dignity, and people's privileges; with the prohibitions, writs, and mandates, issued to restrain them; and other ecclesiastical transactions between the king, pope, and court of Rome, from the end of the 40th of Henry III, till the expiration of his reign, A. D. 1272.

Then follow several large Indexes; 1. Of authors quoted in this tome. 2. Of the English and other abbies, priories, &c. 3. Of English and Welsh archbishopricks, bishopricks, &c. elections, actions, treasons, and all things relating to them in this tome. 4. Of the Irish. 5. Of foreign archbishopricks, bishopricks, &c. herein mentioned. 6. Of the English, Irish, and other archdeaconries, deanries, archdeacons, deans. 7. Of the English and other earls. 8. Of chief officers of state in England and Ireland. 9. Barons, knights, and other principal persons. 10. Popes of Rome. 11. Romish cardinals. 12. Legates, nuncios, agents in England and Ireland, or other dominions. 13. Cities,

castles, churches, parishes, &c. 14. Of the principal matters, with the names and actions of our own and other kings, emperors, &c. 15. Of sacred texts occasionally abused by the Pontificans, or used to refute their corruptions.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library in the Middle Temple.

There are in the custody of the Society of the Middle Temple, the following 37 volumes of manuscripts, all bound, and in a good state of preservation.

A book labelled "Placita coram Rege temp. Edw. I," containing a short state of Records of proceedings and judgments in that king's court, in the several years of his reign.

Rotuli Parliamentorum, Edward II, 1 volume; Edward III, 4 volumes; Richard II, 4 volumes; Henry IV, 3 volumes: Henry V, 2 volumes; Edward IV, 3 volumes; Henry VI, 7 volumes.

Journal of the Commons House of Parliament held at Westminster, May 8th, 1661, and the said Journal continued to December 30th, 1678, in 8 volumes.

Journal of the Lords House of Parliament, from May 1, 1660, to April 15, 1671, in two volumes.

Dockets of all the things that passed the Great Seal by Privy Seal, or by immediate Warrant, from Oct. 20, 1710, to April, 5, 1718, in one volume.

Dockets of all the things that passed the Seal, without Privy Seal Bill, from Oct. 20, 1710, to November 20, 1714, in one volume.

The building in which these manuscripts are lodged is

the library of the Society of the Middle Temple, built in the year 1625. There is a printed Catalogue of most of the books belonging to the Library, in which the 37 volumes above described are included.

An Account of the last Illness of RICHARD PORSON, *A. M. Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and principal Librarian of the London Institution.*

[With two Plates engraved in Fac Simile, of the Professor's Writing.]

[Several erroneous Accounts respecting the last Illness of Professor PORSON, having appeared in various Periodical Publications, the Editor of "The Librarian" is induced to insert the following correct Report of the last six days of the Professor's life; and he does this with confidence, because he speaks only of what came under his own immediate observation, having attended Mr. Porson, from the morning after he was seized with a fit in the street to the time of his death.]

"*Sunt adhuc curæ hominibus fides et officium; sunt qui defunctorum quoque amicos agant.*" PLIN. Ep.

On Tuesday Morning, the 20th of September, 1808, I read a Paragraph in the Newspaper called the *British Press*, importing that about two o'clock the preceding afternoon,* a gentleman had been found senseless in the street, and conveyed to a place of safety, in Castle Street, St. Martin's Lane. I immediately went to the place mentioned, where I

* Mr. Porson walked from the House of the London Institution, of which he was the Principal Librarian, about one o'clock on Monday afternoon the 19th of September, and about half past one called at Mr. Perry's in the Strand; but that Gentleman not being at home, he proceeded further, and was seized with a fit which led to the melancholy catastrophe related in the sequel. He had complained for several days preceding of not being well, and said he had got the ague, but it appears that the hot and cold fits, which he considered as that complaint, were symptomatic of the disease, which afterwards terminated in his dissolution.

arrived about half past eight, and found the Gentleman alluded to, as I had expected from the description inserted in the Newspaper, to be Mr. Professor Porson. I found him walking about the room, apparently extremely ill; he expressed much satisfaction at seeing me, and after a few words of inquiry with respect to his health, I desired he would allow me to call a coach, but he would not permit me to leave him, saying that he would rather walk and take one in the street. Accordingly we walked across the King's Mews, to the nearest stand of coaches at Charing Cross, where we took one, and drove home to the Old Jewry.

After we had got into the coach, and were going down the Strand, he began to speak of the fire which had destroyed the Theatre in Covent Garden, a few hours before, of which he had been informed, and was much affected at the account I gave him of the loss of lives and property in consequence of that melancholy accident. He afterwards spoke of his sudden attack in the street, and congratulated himself on falling into honest hands, and particularly observed how fortunate he considered himself in not having had his gold watch taken from him. In this way we proceeded along the Strand and Fleet Street, conversing in the manner usual with him, for no person possessed a greater fund of pleasant and rational conversation. As we approached St. Paul's, he mentioned with much feeling, the ill treatment which Sir Christopher Wren, the Architect of that magnificent pile, had sustained in the latter part of his life, and observed, that even in our own days, we were too apt to neglect modest unassuming merit.

In this manner he continued to converse till we arrived at the House of the Institution in the Old Jewry, which was about a quarter past nine. On getting out of the coach, his bodily debility was very considerable, but so far from the accounts in the Newspapers, and in the different pub-

lications, alluded to, respecting the torpor of his mind at this time, being true, I did not perceive the least disorder in his mental faculties, for he had apparently the power of associating ideas as strongly as I ever knew him.

After walking up stairs to his apartments, which he did with some difficulty, he took his breakfast in his own room, which consisted of two cups of green tea and two small pieces of toast. Soon after this he went down into the library, where meeting with the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, they entered into a conversation respecting a Greek inscription in the possession of the latter gentleman, which had been brought from the City of Eleusis in Greece. It was now that it appeared he had suffered a paralysis of the organs of speech, and his memory had evidently begun to fail, so that it became painful to converse with him; but what deserves to be particularly mentioned, is, that when he could no longer articulate his mother tongue without considerable difficulty, and when he appeared to have from the deficiency of his memory nearly lost the power of translating the quotations he made from the Greek into English, (which was his usual custom in conversation, when he referred to any of the Greek or Latin Classics), he could quote and speak Greek with all the fluency of his best days.

On Dr. Clarke taking leave of him, the Professor soon afterwards went up stairs into his own room, and stopping a short time, came down again apparently going out, when Mrs. Savage observed to him, that she thought from his indisposition he would consult his own ease and quiet by remaining at home, and that she would provide him for dinner any thing which he should prefer. With this he seemingly acquiesced, but as I am led to believe, the Professor fancied himself to be under some restraint, and to convince himself of the contrary walked out, and soon after went into the African or Cole's Coffee House, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, from which place he was brought home in a

coach about half past five o'clock, considerably worse, and unable to speak otherwise than in short, broken sentences.

On observing the state which the Professor was now in, I stepped out for Mr. Norris, the Surgeon, one of his particular and intimate friends, who only lives a few doors from us. On his returning with me, Mr. N. and myself prevailed on him, with some difficulty, to allow us to assist him into bed. Mr. Norris then describing to me the dangerous state that Mr. Porson was in, I lost no time in making Mr. Perry, his brother-in-law, acquainted with the circumstance, who that evening visited him, and certainly no friend ever evinced more tender regard than did that gentleman to the last moment of the Professor's life; indeed Mr. Porson was peculiarly happy in the affectionate attention of his friends; the Rev. Dr. Raine, Dr. Charles Burney, Mr. Frend, Mr. Norris, &c. &c. attending him with the most anxious solicitude.

Dr. Babington was called to him at an early stage of his illness, but medicine proved of no other avail than to encourage hopes in the minds of the Professor's friends that he might recover. The effects of medical assistance served only to excite a portion of temporary stimulus to the already exhausted powers of nature, both bodily and mental, but every new effort to revive brought on a progressive share of increasing debility. This went on from Tuesday evening to Sunday morning the 25th of September, when all hopes of recovery were finally destroyed, and it was perceived by every person about the Professor, that he could not survive the ensuing night. This anticipation was too fully verified, for on Sunday night, exactly as the clock struck twelve, I had the melancholy office of witnessing the last breath of this incomparable scholar.

His friends considered it to be necessary that the body should be opened. Accordingly on Tuesday morning after his decease Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard,

Mr. Norris, Mr. Thomas Blizard, and Mr. Upton, attended for that purpose.

Since the above was written, I have been favoured by Mr. Norris with the following observations made by him at the commencement of Mr. Porson's Illness, and of the appearances of the head and viscera on dissection.

"On Friday, September the 16th, I called to speak to Mr. Porson about a book, and was shocked at his generally diseased appearance. I asked if he was not sensible of much indisposition; to which he replied that he had been ill for some time of *ague and fever*, but that he now thought himself better.

"His countenance was pale; his skin hot; his pulse quick and feeble, and his tongue white. I told him that I supposed his reason for using the term ague, was his having had cold fits succeeded by heat, to which he assented; that these symptoms were common to almost all fevers, however excited, that he was at that moment very seriously ill from a cause entirely different from what he imagined; and I concluded by begging him to send for my friend Mr. Upton, who was just at hand, or for some Physician of his own acquaintance. To this however he would not consent, as he said he was now better, but I so far prevailed as to obtain his promise to do what I desired the next morning, if he should not continue to improve. To a message which I sent the next day, he returned for answer that he was better.

"I heard nothing more of him until the evening of Tuesday, the 20th, when Mr. Savage came for me, and said that Mr. Porson had had a fit, as he believed of Epilepsy, and that he was much alarmed about him. I found Mr. Porson sitting up, and staring about him, as if surprised. The only answer I could obtain to any ques-

tion was, Well! How! What! and he appeared to be utterly incapable of reasoning, or of comprehending what was said to him.

"In this state he was put to bed, and I sent immediate notice of his situation to his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, who soon arrived, and who continued to the last to pay him the kindest attention, with the most affectionate solicitude.

"A clyster was injected, and he was with difficulty made to swallow a pill, containing two grains of calomel, and some hours afterwards, a draft of infusion of sena and Epsom salt. These procured two or three copious motions, after which he brightened up, and for a short time seemed much relieved.

"Dr. Babington and Mr. Upton now saw him, when stupor had again returned, accompanied by such a state of general debility as to preclude all idea of farther evacuation. Blisters and sinapisms were applied, which procured transient relief, and it was endeavoured to support his strength by wine and cordial medicines, of which however very little was swallowed. He continued, with a few slight and short appearances of amendment, to grow weaker until Sunday night, when he died; having gradually lost the power of speech and sight, so that two days before his death, his eyes were perfectly insensible to the light of a candle.

"The following account of the appearances of the body on dissection was signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Thomas Blizard, Mr. Upton, and myself.

'On examining the body of Professor Porson, we observed the following appearances.

'The body was emaciated.

'The dura mater did not exhibit any unusual appearance.

'Under the tunica arachnoides a clear fluid was seen to be generally diffused over the surface of the brain; and upon separating the

pia mater, lymph, to the quantity of about an ounce, issued from between the convolutions of the brain.

'The brain was of an unusually firm texture, its cortical part was of a lighter colour, and its medullary part less white than is common.

'The ventricles did not seem to contain more than one ounce of lymph; but upon removing the whole of the brain, at least an ounce and a half more lymph remained at the basis of the skull.

'The abdominal viscera did not present any thing particularly worthy of notice. The substance of the intestines, indeed, was unusually thick, as was that of the bladder; there was an adhesion of the omentum to the liver, and several more between it and the diaphragm; and in its peritoneal covering there was a small ossification. The Pylorus was very narrow, but without disease. To none of these circumstances do we attach any consequence, as they do not appear to have had any share in producing death.

'The heart was sound, and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph.

'The left lung had many adhesions to the pleura, and bore visible marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state.

'From a due consideration of these circumstances, and of the symptoms observed during the short period of his confinement, as well as of what we knew of his usual sedentary mode of living, we are of opinion that the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which we believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation, was the immediate cause of his death. It may also be observed that his health had been in a declining state during some months, so as to have been visible to his friends.'

"It is very clear that during the indisposition, which he called ague and fever, a slow inflammatory action was going on within the head, the result of which was the effusion above noticed. The first effect of compression from this cause that was noticed, was on Monday, the 19th of September, on which day he walked from the Old Jewry to the west end of the town, when he fell in the street, and was taken in a state of insensibility into a neighbouring house, where he remained all night.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

Old Jewry, Nov. 21, 1808.

In giving a relation of the facts concerning the illness of Mr. Porson, I cannot let the opportunity escape me, our official situations bringing us a good deal together, of lamenting in common with his most intimate friends, the loss of so pleasing and so valuable an acquaintance; for to the most gigantic powers of learning and criticism were united the manners of a gentleman, and the inoffensive habits of a child; and I am sorry to have occasion to observe, in concluding this narrative, that, especially since the Professor's decease, there should be found persons, who have used no common industry in representing his failings in such pointed terms, as totally to shade the numerous good qualities which were inherent in his nature; so that it cannot but be remarked with pity, that those persons should be deficient in one of those excellent qualities, which he possessed in an eminent degree, *never speaking ill of any one*,—but Shakspeare has well observed, upon another occasion,

> Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
> We write in water.

London Institution,
Dec. 1, 1808.

JAMES SAVAGE.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1808.

Academy, (The) or a Picture of Youth, 3s. 6d.

Andrews—Characteristic Views of the past and the present State of the People of Spain. By Dr. Andrews. 8vo. 9s.

Batchelor—A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Bedford; drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Thomas Batchelor. 8vo. 14s.

Birds—Anecdotes of Birds; or Short Accounts of their Habits in a State of Nature, Collected from the best Authors on Natural History. With Figures engraved on wood. Small 8vo. 4s.

Brewster—On the Religious Improvement of Prisons, a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, at the Assizes, August 10th, 1808. By the Rev. John Brewster, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Buffa—The Candid Appeal to the British Public, of John Buffa, M. D. late Physician to the Army Depot, Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d.

Charter House—An Historical Account of the Charter House, compiled from

the Works of Herne and Bearcroft; Harleian, Cottonian, Private MSS. &c. 4to. 2l. 2s. l. p. 3l. 3s.

Chesterfield Travestie! or School of modern Manners. With Ten Caricature Prints. Small 8vo. 4s.

Christ's Supremacy and his Church's Privileges defended against human Usurpation. 1s.

Courtenay—Additional Observations on the American Treaty, with Remarks on Mr. Baring's Pamphlet. By Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq. 3s.

Defence of the French Clergy residing in England, against the Charge of the Rev. J. Milner, &c. 2s. The same in French, 1s. 6d.

Democratic (The) Quartetto, or Physic for the Fiends; an excellent Remedy against the Seditious Hydrophobia, administered to William Cobbet, Denis Hogan, Peter Finnerty, and Gale Jones; with an additional Dose for the Independent Whig. 2s. 6d.

Discursive Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr. Macknight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written. 4s. 6d.

Downman—Poems to Thespia, by H. Downman, M. D

Edwards—Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England, with Critical Remarks on their Productions. Intended as a continuation of Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painters. By Edward Edwards, A. R. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. l. p. 1l. 16s.

Enfield—Natural Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. By W. Enfield, A. M. 2s. 6d.

Erskine—The Syphilitic Physician. By. C. Erskine, Surgeon. 2s.

Fuller—An Apology for the late Christian Missions to India. Part III. By Andrew Fuller, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society. 8vo. 2s 6d.

Gilchrist—An Examination of the charges maintained by Messrs Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare. By Octavius Gilchrist. 2s. 6d.

Hindoos—The Vindication of the Hindoos, Part II. By a Bengal Officer. 5s.

Hogan—A short English Answer to a long Irish Story, being a Reply to Hogan's Pamphlet, 2s 6d.

Hogan—A Letter to Major Hogan upon his extraordinary Appeal; with a cursory Remark on Cobbett's Recommendation of it. 1s.

Holstein—Sir Owen Glendower, and other Tales. By Anthony F. Holstein. 3 vol. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

Identities ascertained, or an Illustration of Mr. Ware's Opinion respecting the sameness of Infection in Venereal Gonorrhœa and the Opthalmia of Egypt. 2s. 6d.

Important Considerations respectfully addressed to a Female Invalid. 1s.

Jones—Defence of the Convention in Portugal. By Edward Jones, Esq. 2s 6d.

Joyce—A Key to Joyce's Arithmetic, containing Solutions and Answers to all the Questions in that Work. 2s. 6d.

Lady's (The) Toilette, containing a Critical Examination of the Nature of Beauty. 12mo. 9s.

Lawrence—A short System of Comparative Anatomy, Translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach. By William Lawrence. 8vo. 12s.

Letter to the Bishop of London on the Scenes exhibited in the Streets by Crowds of Prostitutes, &c. 1s.

Linnean Society—Transactions of the Linnean Society of London. Vol. IX. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Margiana, or Widdrington Tower, a Tale of the 15th Century. 5 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Moseley—A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. 3s.

Mother, (The) Young, or Albinia. 3 vols. 15s. 6d.

Murray—An Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament to prevent the Spreading of the Small Pox. By Charles Murray. 2s.

Norfolk Farmer, 8vo. 5s.

Ovid—The two first Books of Ovid's Metamorphoses, attempted in English Verse. 12mo. 5s.

Owen—Truth addressed, the Substance of a Sermon Preached at Fulham Church, the 25th of September, 1808. By the Rev. J. Owen, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Porson—A Short Account of the late Mr. Richard Porson, and of his Works. 2s. 6d.

Portugal—The Convention laid at the Right Door. 2s.

Prayers for the Use of Poor, Sick, or Unassisted, Persons, who are under Sorrow for their Sins. 6d.

Presume not beyond Measure, a Serio Comic Letter of Advice to the Editors of all the Public Papers. 1s. 6d.

Puritanism Revived; or Methodism as Old as the Great Rebellion. 2s. 6d.

Reasoner (The). 7s. 6d.

Ring (The) and the Well, a Romance. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Robertson—A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture, including An Essay on the Causes of Epidemical Diseases. By Henry Robertson, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Sabine—The Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geography, Trigonometry, &c. By John Sabine. 8s. 6d.

Scott—The Battle of Maida, an Epic Poem. By Lieut. Col. Richard Scott. Small 8vo. 4s.

Sleath—The Bristol Heiress, or the Errors of Education. By Mrs. E. Sleath. 5 vols. 1l. 5s.

Smart—A Selection of Poems. By C. Smart. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Sporting (The) Book, for the Use of Gentlemen and Gamekeepers keeping an Account of the Delivery and Disposal of Game. 7s.

Stawell—A Translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with the Original Text, and Notes Critical and Illustrative of Ancient and Modern Husbandry. By William Stawell, A. M. 8vo. 12s.

Stewart—The Resurrection, a Poem, by John Stewart, Esq. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Styles—Strictures on Two Critiques in the Edinburgh Review, on the Subject of Methodism and Missions. By John Styles. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts upon the present condition of the Stage, and upon the Construction of a New Theatre. 1s. 6d.

Warning (The) Voice. 1s.

Weston—The Sunday Lessons throughout the Year. Part I. containing those from the Old Testament. By Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. 4s. 6d.

Wilkins—A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. By Charles Wilkins, LL. D. F. R. S. 4l. 4s.

Williams—An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography. By John Williams. 12mo. 4s. or with 20 Outline Maps. 8s. 6d.

Woman of Colour, a Tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Yonge—The Importance of re-considering our Baptismal Vow. By J. Yonge. 6d.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 143.]

No. 46. Petition of the Commissioners of Margate Pier, and Report of a Committee thereon. Feb. 23.

This Petition states the following facts. That the Harbour of Margate, situate on the North-west side of the Isle of Thanet, Northward of the Promontory of the North Foreland, from its contiguity to Margate Roads, the nearest Roadstead for shipping eastward of the Downs, has for many years past been extremely useful to the purposes of trade and navigation, not only as a place of refuge in cases of distress of weather to vessels to the extent of upwards of 200 tons burthen, but also as being a receptacle for small vessels belonging to persons resident in Margate, employed as occasions have occurred in rendering services to ships of every size and denomination in tempestuous weather.

That the said harbour has also been long used as the only place of export of the principal part of the Corn and Grain, the produce of the Isle of Thanet, and conveyed thence as part of the weekly supply of the London Market.

That for rendering the said harbour more commodious and secure, by the extension of the Pier, a sum of upwards of £14,000 exclusive of the annual revenues of the said Pier, has within the last 20 years been expended in extending and repairing the Pier and improving the said harbour.

That in the night between the 14th and 15th of January, 1808, a tremendous gale of wind arose, accompanied with an immense swell of the sea and a spring tide, which making full upon the town and harbour, not only effected

a considerable breach, but shook the Pier to its foundation, from end to end, carrying the outer Parapet nearly the whole length into the harbour, and demolishing the Jetty or defence against the sea.

That the damages amount to upwards of £20,000 exclusive of the loss to individuals.

They therefore pray for pecuniary aid, &c.

The Receipt and expenditure of the Commissioners have been as follows,

	Receipt.	Expend.
1800	£ 1,970	3,048
1801	1,822	3,386
1802	1,760	3,703
1803	3,096	3,755
1804	2,209	1,763
1805	2,340	1,987
1806	2,221	1,623
1807	2,515	2,128

And the existing Debt, £17,000.

No. 47. Papers relating to Portugal. Feb. 22.

These Papers are, 1, Copy of an Order from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of St. Vincent, directing his lordship to proceed to the Tagus, and according to circumstances, to bring away the Portuguese Fleet. 2. Letter from B. Tucker, Esq. to Capt. Barrie, directing him to proceed to the Tagus with the Transports under his Convoy. 3. Letter from William Marsden, Esq. to the Earl of St. Vincent, directing his lordship to return from the Tagus to his station off Brest.

No. 48. Return of the number of Men for whom bounty has been drawn, as enlisted at the head quarters of regiments in Great Britain during each half year of the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. Feb. 21.

No. 49. An Account of the quantity of Jesuit's Bark or

Cortex Peruvianus, imported into, exported from, and retained for home consumption in, Great Britain, for 6 years ending Jan. 5, 1796; six years ending Jan. 5, 1802; and six years ending Jan. 5, 1808; distinguishing each year, and the Exports to Ireland from Exports to all other Countries, and shewing the average of each period. Feb. 26.

No. 50. Papers Relating to the Royal Naval Asylum. Feb. 26.

These papers relate to the application of Dr. Thomas Kein to be appointed Surgeon to the Asylum.

No. 51. An account of the quantity of Sugar imported into Great Britain in the year 1807, with the quantity re-exported; distinguishing the export to Ireland from the export to all other parts, and reducing the refined to its equivalent quantity of raw Sugar. Feb. 26.

No. 53. Return of the number of Recruits raised monthly by the Recruiting Districts during the last six months of the years 1805, 6, and 7; distinguishing Great Britain from Ireland. Feb. 26.

No. 54. Return of the number of Men who have volunteered under the Act of 47 Geo. III, Cap. 57, from the Irish Militia, into the regular and Marine Forces. Feb. 26.

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